

VICTORIAN CHRISTMAS HOW A CHARLES DICKENS CLASSIC SHAPED THE FESTIVE SEASON

HISTORY

REVEALED

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE
ISSUE 37 // CHRISTMAS 2016 // £4.50

TUTANKHAMUN

Uncovering his lost tomb

SEX, LIES AND SPIES

The Profumo scandal that
rocked the sixties

50

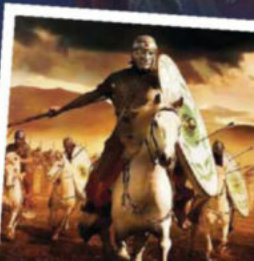
**KINGS AND QUEENS
WHO CHANGED THE WORLD**



CHE GUEVARA:
The making of
a revolutionary

ATTILA THE HUN
Wild Barbarian or
shrewd diplomat?

CAESAR VS POMPEY
Showdown in the
Roman Civil War



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By royal command



Kings and queens, whether they inherited the throne or snatched it, have been some of **the most influential and powerful people in history**. For thousands of years, these people have orchestrated the destiny of millions of people – but **which monarch's reign cast the longest shadow?** We have hotly debated this subject with a host of our writers and somehow whittled our list down to the top 50. Even we were surprised by the list we ended up with, so do write in and tell us if you think **our list is a fit for a king**, or whether we made **a royal mess of it!** The countdown begins on page 18.

One former king who didn't make our list but who continues to fascinate thousands of years after his death is **Tutankhamun, the boy pharaoh** whose tomb was discovered in dramatic fashion, revealing unimaginable treasures. We tell the tale in pictures on page 60.

Controversy reigns elsewhere this issue, as we look back on the Profumo Affair (p48), the **sex-and-spies scandal**

The classic Dickensian Christmas image inspired by *A Christmas Carol*



that kept the country talking for months back in 1963. And to crown things off, we explore how Charles Dickens' troubled childhood led to him creating **the ultimate Christmas story** (p34).

Finally, from all of us at *History Revealed*, we wish you **a very merry Christmas, and a peaceful 2017!**

Paul

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our January issue, on sale 5 January

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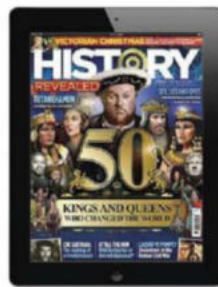


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ON THE COVER

Your key to the big stories...



THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

600

How many men it took to push an Ancient Greek siege tower into place. See page 84.

2,100

The weight of gold, in pounds, paid every year by the Roman Empire to Attila the Hun in order to ensure that he simply stayed away from Rome. See page 75.

246

The number of steps to get to the top of the stunning National Wallace Monument in Stirling. See page 90.



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P1729K



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Who were the greatest female explorers?



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The ten luckiest people in history revealed



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Sex, lies and spies in the Profumo Affair

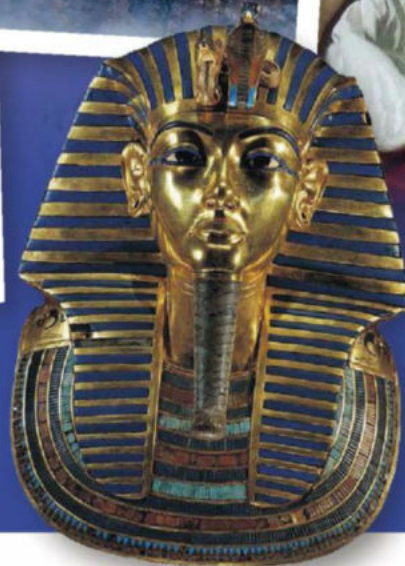
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Unearthing Tutankhamun's hidden tomb



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Find out how to visit the Wallace Monument



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TOP 50 KINGS AND QUEENS

Which monarch changed world history the most?



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I Read the News Today

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Why they changed the worldp18

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How did the author's hard times inspire his greatest novel?p34

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The Profumo Affair

The scandal that rocked 1960s Britain to its political corep48

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Illustration by Lauren Rowling

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READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

THE OTHER SIDE

I found your article on Custer's Last Stand (Battlefield, October 2016) very interesting reading, as I had visited the site of the battle while on holiday in the USA last September. Our guide that day was a lady from the Crowe tribe who, although

and children killed. No doubt he was keen to repeat that at Little Bighorn. His orders were to take no prisoners (which would burden his command), and in his eagerness to achieve another 'famous' victory, he made serious mistakes. He not only

"Custer never mentioned the sheer number of women and children who were killed"

brought up on the reservation, had left to go to university as she felt humiliated at having to receive handouts from the United States government.

Custer had led a surprise dawn attack on a Cheyenne Camp at Washita River, Texas in 1868, defeating the tribe and claiming a 'famous' victory. In his report, he never mentioned the sheer number of women

ignored his scout's advice, but his actions subsequently made it impossible to be resupplied with ammunition. Had this been possible, he might have survived.

Although the Crowe were at that time enemies of the Sioux, because the latter were trying to take over their lands and actually scouted for the US Army, they have united with them now. This is to prevent the United States



LETTER OF THE MONTH

BLOODBATH

Colonel Custer's massacring of women and children is still mourned among many Native American communities today

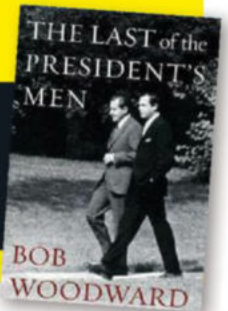
government laying the much-protested Dakota Access Pipeline across the Sioux reservation!

The lady also mentioned that because the US government was not prepared to assist those on the reservation in arresting those

from outside, who entered their lands and committed crimes against the natives, a Crowe Police Force had been raised to deter those would-be criminals.

John Spinks,
via email

John wins a copy of *The Last of the President's Men* by Bob Woodward (£23, Simon & Schuster). The fascinating relationship between Nixon and his aide, Alexander Butterfield, has finally come to light in this thrilling true story of secrets, obsessions and deception at the height of the Watergate scandal.



LEFT BEHIND

There is another "forgotten queen" alongside Anne (The History Makers, November 2016) whose story you might want to explore. That was Sophia Dorothea of Celle, wife of King George I, your first Hanoverian king, who was left behind in Germany. She was imprisoned

there because they suspected her of having a long-term affair with Swedish Count Königsmarck (who mysteriously disappeared).

Carola Myers,
Tucson, Arizona

THE MAN IN GREENE

I believe that the real Robin Hood was probably a combination of

two or more characters from British history.

May I say how disappointed I was that there was no mention of Richard Greene's 1950s television portrayal of him, which was very iconic to my generation.

Veronica Pryce,
via email

STIRLING TIME

A very fine article in your latest edition (Secret Heroes of World War II, November 2016). In 1987, I was fortunate to have drinks and dinner with Colonel Stirling, while a student at the US National War College in Washington DC.

GOING COMMANDO?

Our November issue featured the daring SAS, but were we right to describe them as "commandos"?

Stirling visited the college, and asked if there were any students there from the USA Delta Force, our American Special Operations unit formed in the image of Britain's SAS. Accordingly, one of my classmates and I spent the evening with him. What a superb Special Ops soldier he was.

The only flaw in your article was the use of the term 'Commando', which is the definition of a unit employing large formation special operations (company and



f Just stumbled upon History Revealed at a local bookstore here in the Philippines. I never knew a magazine like this existed & being a history nerd, I didn't think twice about buying it. I love every page!
Riza Mendoza, Philippines

I'm reading an article on perhaps the first outlaw Robin Hood in @HistoryRevMag. @Carleton Rutter

battalion size), not the small, discrete raids and ambushes of the SAS. We Americans do not consider our large airborne units to be commandos. We do field a USA Ranger Regiment, which conducts large-unit commando operations. They conducted the bulk of our large commando operations in WWII. On the Axis side, I think the German Fallschirmjäger divisions would not have been considered commandos either.

Wayne Long,
Maryland, USA

Writer's reply:

Strictly speaking the SAS weren't commandos – although in the sense it's used, it is acceptable for the layman. The Oxford English Dictionary defines commando as "a soldier specially trained for carrying out raids".

PLUCKY POLES

Regarding 'Enigma: Breaking The Code' (October 2016), Mr Turing's success was partly due to the French cryptographer Gustav Bertrand, spy Hans-Thilo Schmidt (Asche), plus the Polish labourers, whom the Nazis had building 'Enigma' code machines in a Polish factory. Poles succeeded in smuggling one machine to two British intelligence officers, at Warsaw's central railroad station.

It is bitterly ironic that Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill destroyed their ally Poland. They made it a prize to communist Russia for their war contribution, and Poland lost its national identity for decades. It took the intervention of a Polish Catholic pope to restore it. America and England did nothing until President Regan took office.

Thaddeus Kochanny,
Illinois, USA

TOO MUCH CREDIT?

I would like to commend Jeremy Pound on his excellent article 'Birth of Democracy' (December



EXPOSED

Ancient Athens was not the democratic paradise many believe it to be – it could be just as tyrannical as the rest of the ancient world

2016). His point about its origins is very apt indeed. The Athenians did not invent democracy, as many often claim. The truth is, we have invested the Ancient Greeks with the status of inventors; we have projected our wish for an origin onto them. It is worth recalling that in the 17th and 18th centuries, many regarded fifth-century Athenian politics as just a typical example of mob rule.

The truth is that we still know very little about the ancient world. The basic groundwork of Classical scholarship is far from genuinely finished. As a historian, I have to keep reminding my students that the account of the Peloponnesian War by Thucydides

is not quite the rigorous, thorough work it is made out to be. It is unreliable, therefore not a good template for ancient foreign policy analysis. I, for one, am still endeavouring to work out what much of his difficult, archaic Greek actually means.

Dr Barry Clayton,
Blackpool

Wow, I couldn't believe it! I opened the October 2016 issue of History Revealed and you printed my letter. I had just read my first issue and commented on the Mary Rose article. I am now a subscriber and wait anxiously for each issue to arrive. Thank you so much for this fantastic publication!
Lauretta Kliest, USA

CORRECTIONS

- In our December issue, we said that Fenton's photograph showed the aftermath of the Charge of the Light Brigade, but it did not take place in a valley – Tennyson simply used the word "valley" for poetic license. It actually took place on the plains above Balaclava Harbour. Thanks to Brian Parker for pointing this out!
- We failed to credit the author of December's letter of the month – many apologies to Peter Cadman.

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 35 are:
Dafydd Williams, Wrexham
David Armstrong, Cheshire
E Williams, Hull

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of **Vikings: Season 4, Part 1**. To test those little grey cells with this month's crossword, turn to page 96.

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TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY



SNAPSHOT

1969 WET XMAS

What more could you want from a seasonal welcome than waterskiing showdancers? These skilful entertainers were the star attraction of Cypress Gardens, Florida's first amusement park, which opened in 1936. Dubbed the 'waterski capital of the world' after more than 50 world records were broken there, other attraction's included its idyllic botanical gardens and the crinoline-wearing 'Southern Belles'. The park finally closed in 2009, but the gardens were preserved and are now part of Legoland Florida.



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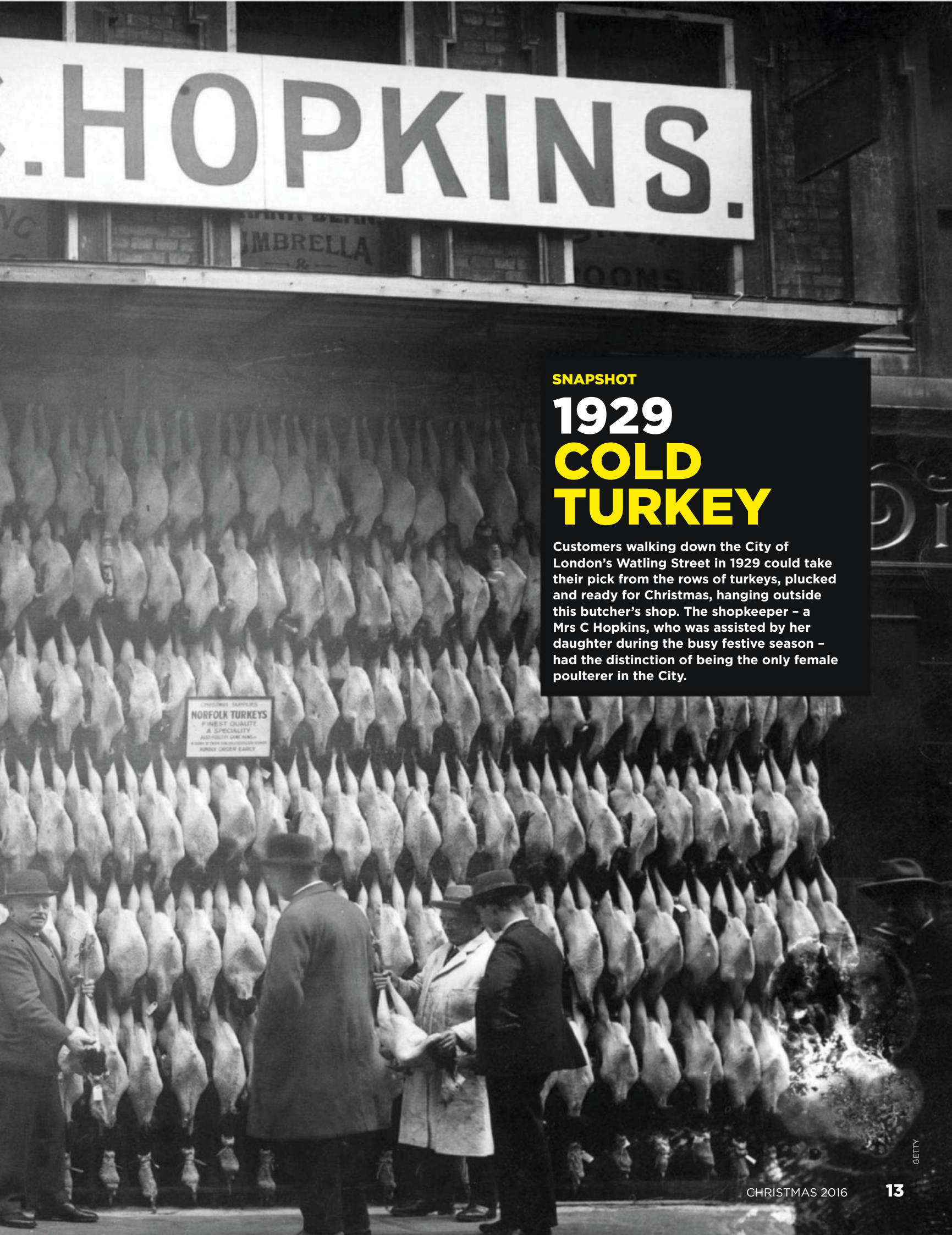
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SNAPSHOT

1929 COLD TURKEY

Customers walking down the City of London's Watling Street in 1929 could take their pick from the rows of turkeys, plucked and ready for Christmas, hanging outside this butcher's shop. The shopkeeper – a Mrs C Hopkins, who was assisted by her daughter during the busy festive season – had the distinction of being the only female poulterer in the City.

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**TIME CAPSULE
CHRISTMAS**





SNAPSHOT

1935 MEALS ON WHEELS

Today, you're lucky to get a bacon role and a muffin, but in 1935, passengers on the London, Midland and Scottish (LMS) Railway could enjoy a slap-up Christmas dinner with all the trimmings, served in their own private cabin. Such luxury ceased when the LMS was nationalised in 1948 by the Transport Act, becoming part of the rather less glamorous British Railways.

PRESS ASSOCIATION



“I READ THE NEWS TODAY...”

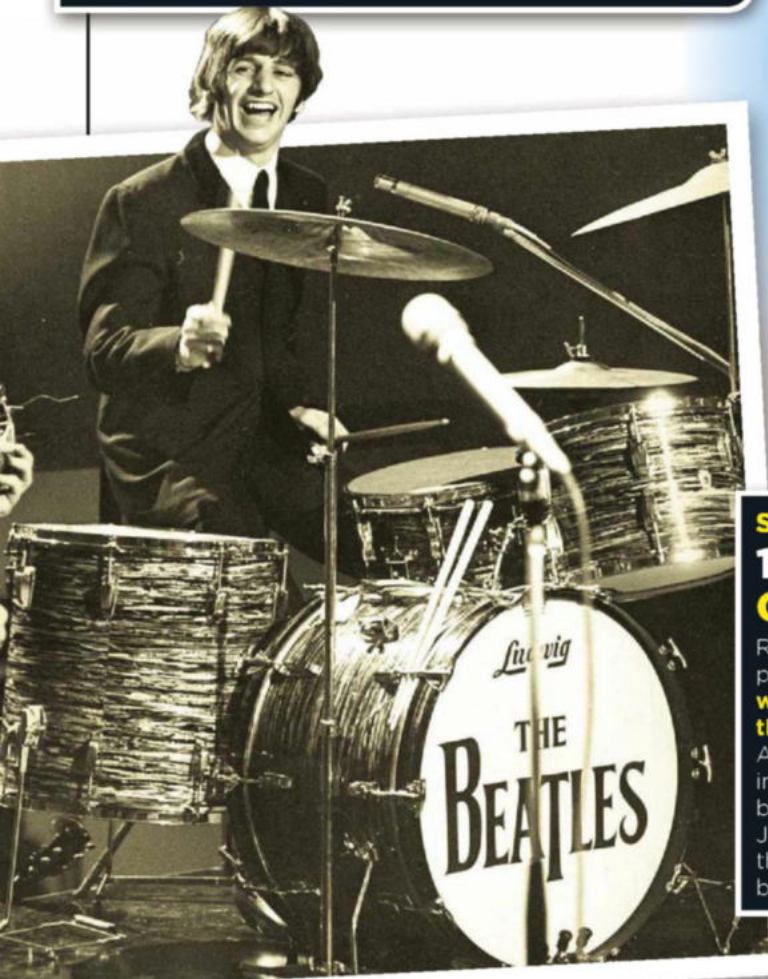
Weird and wonderful, it all happened at **Christmas**



SANTA SIGHTING

1965 METEOR STRIKES LEICESTERSHIRE

Children staring up at the sky, looking out for Santa, may have been surprised on Christmas Eve 1965. **A meteor, the biggest to hit the UK, set the sunset ablaze** over Barwell in Leicestershire. Shattered by its own sonic boom, thousands of smaller meteorites rained upon the sleepy town, with **one even going through a car's engine**. Thankfully, no other harm was done, and tiny fragments of the meteor can today fetch up to £8,000 at auction.



STARR MATERIAL

1957 BEATLE GIVEN DRUM KIT

Ringo Starr's passion for percussion always existed, but **it wasn't until Christmas Day 1957 that he got his first drum kit**. A present from his stepfather, it included a snare and bass drum, but **had a bin lid for a cymbal**. Just five years later, Starr joined the Beatles mere moments before they became superstars.

SPRUCE IT UP

1931 ROCKEFELLER CENTER TREE ERECTED

Construction workers building Rockefeller Center needed something to get them into the Christmas spirit. **They clubbed together to buy a six-metre spruce**, adding makeshift decorations such as tin cans. Rockefeller PR turned it into a yearly tradition, and the Christmas centrepiece is **now a symbol of Yuletide** in the city that never sleeps.



INTERNET INVENTED

1990 TESTING, 1, 2, 3...

On Christmas Day 1990, visionary Tim Berners-Lee and his colleagues at CERN, Switzerland, completed the **first successful test run of the World Wide Web**. The first website, <http://info.cern.ch>, encouraged its visitors to set up their own webpage and join the community. Berners-Lee campaigned extensively for sponsors, **in order to keep the network free and available to all**. Before long, the Web was a global phenomenon, and over a billion websites exist today.

UNDER THE TREE

In the middle of the Great Depression, construction workers by the Rockefeller Center tree **queue up for their paychecks**. The tree nowadays comes from New England or Canada, and can reach up to 30 metres tall.

TOO MUCH TURKEY?

1932 KING GEORGE'S CHAIR BREAKS ON AIR

King George V excused himself from his 1932 Christmas Dinner at Sandringham to make the **nation's first annually broadcast address** on the wireless. Just before going on air, the seat on the King's favourite chair gave way, creating a panicked rush for a new one. The otherwise glitch-free speech was **penned by Rudyard Kipling**, stressing the diversity and unity of the British Empire, and was heard by 20 million listeners around the world.

CHRISTMAS PARTY TIME

AD 440 CHRISTMAS DAY OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED

Before AD 440, Jesus's birthday was **celebrated on many different days around the world**. For instance, some places celebrated it on the Epiphany, 6 January. To alleviate the confusion, Christian church leaders decided to fix **Christ's official birth date to 25 December**. This was the date the Roman Emperor Constantine had decided to celebrate Jesus's birth, and besides, this period was also sacred to Germanic and Celtic tribes in the north of Europe, as it was around the same time as the Winter Solstice. However, some places such as Spain **continue their old traditions of gift-giving and feasting on 6 January**.

A CHRISTMAS MIRACLE

1954 FIRST ORGAN TRANSPLANT

Kidney patient Richard Herrick must have been overjoyed on 23 December 1954 when, for the first time in medical history, **a kidney was successfully transplanted into his body**. The donor kidney, which came from his identical-twin brother, **extended the young man's life by eight years** – giving him time to get married and have two children.

AND FINALLY...

Theatre history was made on Christmas Day in New York in 1843, when Mitchell's Olympic Theatre **launched the first matinée show**. While viewed with disdain, Mitchell's gamble paid off, making the theatre a financial success.



50 KINGS AND QUEENS WHO CHANGED THE WORLD



THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

1. Atahualpa, last emperor of the Inca Empire 2. Cetshwayo, King of the Zulus 3. Queen Victoria 4. Henry VIII, King of England and Ireland 5. Alfred the Great, King of Wessex 6. Richard I of England 7. Boudicca, Queen of the British Iceni tribe 8. Cleopatra, Queen of Ptolemaic Egypt 9. Alexander the Great of Macedon 10. Louis XIV of France



KINGS AND QUEENS WHO CHANGED THE WORLD

From the land of the pharaohs to reigning
monarchs, who came out on top?

Words: Nige Tassell

NB: In compiling our
list, we chose to
expand our definition
of 'king' and 'queen'
to those who rule by
hereditary right



50 KINGS AND QUEENS WHO CHANGED THE WORLD

50

HENRY V

ENGLAND (C1387-1422)



The name of Henry V will be forever attached to the Battle of Agincourt, arguably the key skirmish in the Hundred Years' War between England and France. Although outnumbered by the home nation's forces, the English victory precipitated further success in France. Henry married Charles VI of France's daughter and became heir to the French throne, but never succeeded his father-in-law. He died suddenly in his mid-30s, his titles inherited by his nine-month-old son.

49

MOCTEZUMA II

AZTEC EMPIRE (C1466-1520)



The second Moctezuma (also known as Montezuma) ruled the Aztec Empire at its zenith – and also oversaw the beginnings of its collapse. Having welcomed the Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés into his palace for an extended stay, Moctezuma would become a prisoner in his own home as Cortés's true ambitions became apparent. The Emperor was reportedly killed at the hands of his own Aztec people, who regarded him as weak in the face of Spanish aggression. Cortés's conquering of the Aztecs continued apace.

47

LAKSHMIBAI

JHANSI STATE (1828-1858)



Few figures encapsulate opposition to the British Raj more than Lakshmibai, the queen of Jhansi State in northern India. As a warrior-queen, she directed troops against the British in the bloody Indian Rebellion of 1857 before being killed in battle the following year, having put on a cavalryman's uniform to launch a one-woman charge at a British hussar. As she lay dying, she reportedly asked a local hermit to burn her body so that the opposing forces couldn't have it as a trophy.

46

JAMES VI AND I

SCOTLAND, ENGLAND AND IRELAND (1566-1625)



Scotland's sixth regal James – and England's first – was the monarch who began the Stuart dynasty and oversaw the union of nations known as Great Britain. The son of Mary, Queen of Scots, he succeeded the last Tudor on the throne, Elizabeth I, who had ordered the execution of his mother. Regarded as astute in balancing various factions in society, he was nonetheless the target of the failed, Catholic-led Gunpowder Plot of 1605 – an attempt to assassinate him.

45

HENRY IV

FRANCE (1553-1610)



If nicknames are to be believed, then 'Good King Henry' is held in favourable esteem by the history books. The first monarch of the House of Bourbon, he ruled France for 21 years, during which time he was commended for his concern for the welfare of his subjects. Not that – at least during the early years of his reign – he didn't have enemies among both Catholics and Protestants. He survived more than a dozen attempts on his life before eventually being assassinated.

44

GEORGE III

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1738-1820)



The first Hanoverian monarch for whom English was his first language, George III's reign wasn't short on incident. As well as the union of Britain and Ireland, his rule also covered Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo and the American War of Independence. The loss of colonies in North America led to George being portrayed as a scapegoat for failed British imperialism. His mental illness was the subject of the film *The Madness Of King George*.

43

CHARLES VI

FRANCE (1368-1422)



Like George III, Charles VI of France is a monarch whose reputation and legacy is coloured by severe mental illness. Commonly known as Charles the Mad, his delusions included believing he was made of glass. Unable to pacify the civil war fragmenting France in the early 15th century, Charles also couldn't nullify the opportunistic English invasion that led to the homeland's defeat at Agincourt.

42

HENRY II

ENGLAND (1133-1189)



The first Plantagenet king of England, Henry II rejoiced in many titles, among them Duke of Normandy, Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Anjou and Count of Nantes. Born in France and married to the indomitable Eleanor of Aquitaine, Henry's energy and ambition saw him make a successful claim to the English throne. His rule would be partly defined by struggles with the church; indeed, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Becket, viewed as troublesome by Henry, was murdered during his reign.

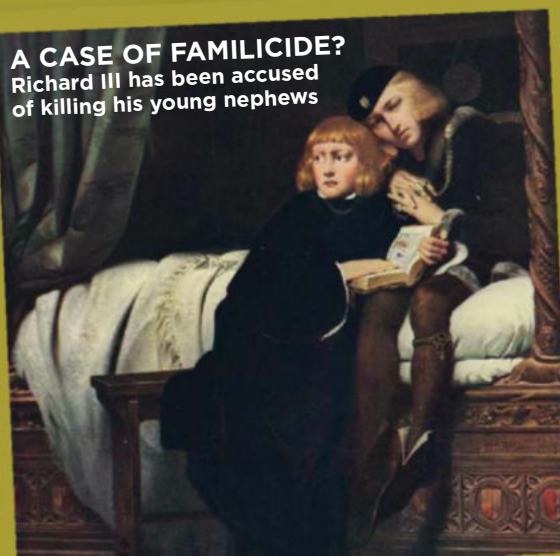
48

RICHARD III

ENGLAND (1452-1485)

Richard III continues to be perceived as one of England's most controversial monarchs. After Edward IV's death in 1483, he was appointed Protector of the Realm on behalf of his nephew, 12-year-old Edward V. But Richard seized the throne for himself, with Edward and his younger brother disappearing soon after, allegedly murdered by their uncle. Richard's reign was short; his death at Bosworth ended the Wars of the Roses and ushered in the Tudor dynasty.

A CASE OF FAMILICIDE?
Richard III has been accused of killing his young nephews



CAR PARK KING

In 2012, the remains of Richard III were found beneath a car park in Leicester. They were exhumed and reinterred in Leicester Cathedral.

41 K'INICH JANAAB' PAKAL

PALENQUE (603-683)

Inheriting power at the age of 12, K'inich Janaab' Pakal ruled for a full 68 years as *ajaw* – or 'lord' or 'king' – of the Mayan city-state of Palenque. Despite being placed in control at a time of great turbulence and upheaval, Pakal helped Palenque achieve security and prosperity, and was personally responsible for the construction of great feats of architecture, including many notable temples.



"Pakal helped achieve security and prosperity"

36

SUNDIATA

MALI EMPIRE (C1200-1255)



The son of a Mandinka king, Sundiata Keita was born crippled, and was unable to walk throughout a large part of his childhood.

Ridicule had seen him live in exile across the Ghana Empire with his mother and sisters, before he was persuaded by the Mandinka people to return, as prophecy had declared him to be a great leader of the future. Forming an association with other leaders in the region, Sundiata rose to become the first emperor of the newly declared Mali Empire. By unifying different tribes with multiple languages, he provided unyielding leadership while also developing new agricultural and industrial methods in order to strengthen the Empire's economy.

35

MARIA THERESA

HABSBURG EMPIRE (1717-1780)



Not only was Maria Theresa the mother of Marie Antoinette, but she was also the last ruler of the Habsburg Empire – and the only woman to hold the position. With

her father Charles VI not having fathered a son, he had issued a sanction whereby Maria Theresa would succeed him, which she did at the age of 23 when Charles died in 1740. During her 40-year reign, she strengthened the Empire's military capability while also streamlining and centralising government. On her husband's death in 1765, it was assumed that she would cede power to her son Joseph, but instead she retained her executive power until her death 15 years later.

40

ROBERT THE BRUCE

SCOTLAND (1274-1329)



Robert the Bruce remains linked with the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, the Scottish victory over Edward II's English troops that paved the way for an independent

Scotland. Bruce had previously supported Edward I's 1296 invasion, but when the English king refused Bruce's claim to the Scottish throne and ruled Scotland himself, he swapped sides. Initially supporting William Wallace's uprising, Bruce then waged his own war on England and was crowned King of the Scots in 1306, culminating in the bloody events of Bannockburn eight years later.

39

CNUT

NORTH SEA EMPIRE (990-1035)



Many have wrongly interpreted Cnut as the king arrogant enough to believe that tides would change direction on his command. What he actually was was a very effective

king – of Denmark, England and Norway, what collectively became known as the North Sea Empire. After his successful invasion in 1015, Cnut ruled England for 19 years, bringing a period of stability marked by economic growth and religious strength. This stability became fractured on his death, when competing claims to the English crown were made by his sons.

38

EDWARD I

ENGLAND (1239-1307)



Known as the Hammer of the Scots, the 34-year reign of Edward I was most notable for his aggression towards the Celtic nations. Five years after acceding to the English throne, he

invaded Wales and, another half-decade later, successfully subjugated Welsh hopes for independence, while also imposing the English legal framework upon them. Later asked to adjudicate in deciding the next king of Scotland, Edward ultimately invaded and took the Scottish throne for himself. After defeating the forces of William Wallace, Edward faced another uprising led by Robert the Bruce. Edward's attempted subjugation of the rebellion was brutal, his uncompromising and violent tactics earning him his nickname.

37

CETSHWAYO

ZULU KINGDOM (C1826-1884)



Cetshwayo was king of the Zulus in southern Africa from 1872 to 1879 – the last ruler of an independent Zulu nation. Most notably, he led his kingdom in the Anglo-Zulu War of

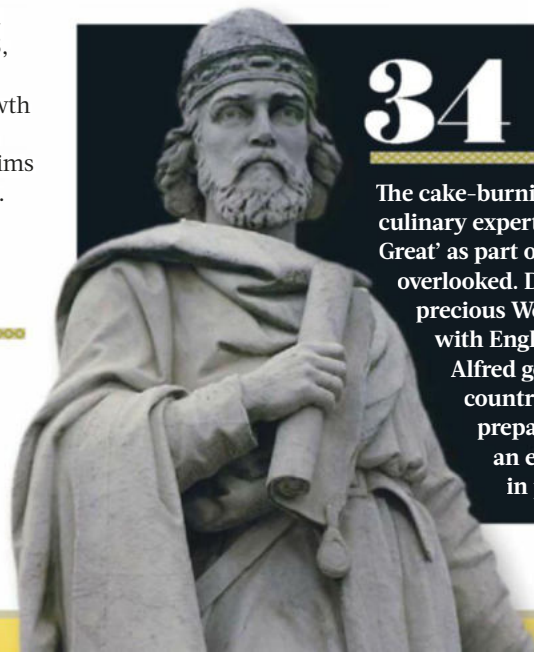
1879. Ruthless during his passage to power, he had been an uneasy ally of the British – until, that is, the latter began to provoke and undermine the Zulu state. The resulting war saw early victories for Cetshwayo, before the British regrouped and defeated him in several battles, most famously at Rorke's Drift.

34

ALFRED THE GREAT

WESSEX (849-899)

The cake-burning king might be best recalled for his lack of culinary expertise, but – as the only English monarch to boast 'the Great' as part of their name – his abilities as a ruler should not be overlooked. Despite battles with the Danes that threatened his precious Wessex, Alfred found peace with the Scandinavians, with England's rule split in two under the Danelaw. With Alfred governing the western and southern half of the country, he nonetheless strengthened his military in preparation for any future Danish aggression. He was also an effective monarch when it came to domestic policy, in particular in his handling of the law and education.





50 KINGS AND QUEENS WHO CHANGED THE WORLD

33

HATSHEPSUT

EGYPT (C1508 BC-1458 BC)



Fourteen centuries before the time of Cleopatra, there was a woman called Hatshepsut. She was only the third female pharaoh in three millennia – and the first to exercise the complete control offered by the role. On the death of her father Thutmose I, Hatshepsut married her stepbrother Thutmose II and when he died, she acted as regent to her stepson/nephew, the tender-of-age third Thutmose. However, within seven years Hatshepsut had assumed full power herself and, conscious of opposition to a female ruler, requested she be portrayed as a male pharaoh. Accordingly, her gender went under the radar of Egyptologists until the 19th century.

31

PHILIP II

FRANCE (1165-1223)



Philip II's legacy is surely the vast territorial gains he made as the first self-styled King of France. He inherited comparatively small territories on Louis II's death; the English crown ruled large areas of mainland France. But the astute Philip took advantage of schisms between Henry II and his sons Richard and John. A one-time ally of Richard (they accompanied each other on the Third Crusade), Philip – in union with John – invaded Normandy while Richard was still on crusade. When John succeeded Richard as king of England, Philip turned on him too. Accordingly, on his death in 1223, Philip left his homeland as the strongest power in Western Europe.

30

ELIZABETH II

UNITED KINGDOM & COMMONWEALTH (1926-)



Having inherited the throne in 1952, in September 2015 Elizabeth II became the longest-serving British monarch in history, eclipsing the reign of her great-great-grandmother Victoria. And, of course, not just monarch of Britain, but also of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The early years of her reign saw the British Empire transform into the Commonwealth, of which she remains the head. Many of those countries that successfully sought independence from the empire have retained her as queen. Having ruled through an age of prosperity and comparative peace, now in her 90s she shows no sign of handing the monarchy over to eldest son Charles.

32

SHIVAJI

MARATHA REALM (C1630-1680)

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the founder and king of the Maratha Confederacy, an empire that stretched across the Indian sub-continent. An astute and effective warrior since his teenage years, Shivaji greatly expanded the military ranks protecting his empire, increasing soldier numbers from 2,000 to 100,000. He also established a strong naval force to protect the coastline, leading him to later be regarded as 'the father of the Indian navy'. Aside from his military supremacy, he was also seen as progressive when it came to civil matters. A devout Hindu who successfully unified the religion's followers, he nonetheless preached an admirable secularity, appointing several Muslims to high-ranking positions.

PEACEKEEPER

After centuries of conflict between Hindus and Muslims in India, Shivaji was one of few rulers who practised **true religious tolerance**.

TEEN IDOL

By 16, Shivaji was convinced that he had been divinely appointed to free Hindus from oppression



"An astute and effective warrior, he expanded the military ranks"

29

CATHERINE THE GREAT

RUSSIA (1729-1796)



No other woman has ruled Russia as long as Catherine the Great. She came to power in 1762 in a coup d'état following the assassination of her husband, Peter III. Surrounding herself with a phalanx of sharp-witted nobles and military leaders, she showed great ambition in the foreign arena – an expansionist outlook that looked to colonise or partition regions such as the Crimea, Alaska and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. At the same time, she looked to Western Europe for inspiration for how to better Russian society. As such, Catherine remains the quintessential 'enlightened despot', a ruler who led their country toward modernity without relinquishing the over-riding principle of self-preservation.

28

BOUDICCA

ICENI TRIBE (UNKNOWN-C61 AD)



Boudicca is the most celebrated warrior-queen that these shores have produced. The queen of the Iceni people of eastern England, she was also the scourge of the Romans, who attempted to rule the Iceni after their king – and Boudicca's husband – Prasutagus died. The Romans didn't legislate for the resoluteness of his widow, a woman seeking all-out revenge after they raped her daughters. Tens of thousands died in the Boudicca-led revolt, while

Londinium (present-day London), Verulamium (St Albans) and Camulodunum (Colchester) were set ablaze and destroyed. When the Romans eventually quelled the rebellion, Boudicca is reported to have poisoned herself to evade capture.

27 PŌTATAU TE WHEROWHERO MAORI (1770-1860)



Pōtatau Te Wherowhero was in his late 80s – and three years away from death – when he was semi-reluctantly crowned the first-ever King of the Maoris. But if his official reign was short, he had already left a sizeable impression on New Zealand society. A very active warrior as rival tribes struggled for power, he was ultimately the man to unify the Maori under a common threat – the British government who, in 1846, declared that any unoccupied or uncultivated land was the property of the Crown. Te Wherowhero's resistance to the Victorians was pivotal in preserving Maori culture and territories.

26 CLEOPATRA EGYPT (C69 BC-30 BC)



The Egyptian queen is remembered as a great beauty, one that some of the most powerful men in the world found difficult to resist. But such a skin-deep portrait ignores her tremendous attributes; it is as likely that her suitors found her intelligence and astuteness extremely attractive. Egypt in Cleopatra's time was inextricably caught up in the various power struggles in Rome, whether these were Caesar battling it out with Pompey, or Marc Antony wrestling for control of the empire with Caesar's adopted son Octavian. Cleopatra bore children by both Caesar and Marc Antony, but the latter's defeat to Octavian at the Battle of Actium ultimately resulted in Egypt becoming a Roman province. Both she and Antony committed suicide shortly after.



SUN KING
Louis carefully cultivated his image as divine ruler, taking the Sun as his emblem



25 LOUIS XIV FRANCE (1638-1715)

Louis XIV was king of France for almost all his life. He was four years old at the time of succession and was on the throne for the following 72 years. He is popularly regarded as the greatest monarch of his particular age, a ruler who grew France into the dominant European power at that time. Known as the 'Sun King', he believed in the absolute power of the monarch, as granted by God. This centralisation of authority determined France's military strength; the country was engaged in near-continuous wars during the second half of Louis' reign. His longevity meant that both his eldest son and grandson predeceased him; he was succeeded by his great-grandson, Louis XV.

24 RICHARD I ENGLAND (1157-1199)



The son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, Richard actively campaigned against his father and, in collaboration with Philip II of France, brought about Henry's premature demise. Yet after Richard took the

throne, Philip would be his nemesis throughout his reign. While returning through mainland Europe after the Third Crusade to the Holy Land, Richard was imprisoned and a ransom raised. His later years were spent in France trying to preserve English territory from Philip's expansionist ambitions. Although his Lionheart nickname came from his courage in battle, Richard's commitment to his subjects was left wanting. In his near-decade as king, he spent as little as six months in England.

23 SALADIN AYYUBID EMPIRE (1137-1193)

When Saladin captured Jerusalem in 1187, Christians feared the worst. But the first sultan of Syria and Egypt did not order a massacre in revenge for the Crusaders' earlier conquest. Instead, he preached leniency, offering foreign Christians 40 days to leave Jerusalem, while also allowing displaced Jews the chance to resettle in the city. He also spared the life of Guy of Lusignan, King Consort of Jerusalem, declaring: "It is not the wont of kings, to kill kings". Saladin also showed great humanity to Richard the Lionheart when the Third Crusade attempted to wrestle back control of Jerusalem, sending his own doctor to treat the English king when he fell ill.

22

HENRY VII ENGLAND (1457-1509)



The man known as Henry Tudor changed the course of the English monarchy with his victory in the Wars of the Roses. His vanquishing of Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 saw the end of the Plantagenet monarchy and the rise to power of the Tudors. With a far-from-watertight claim on the throne, Henry shrewdly not only married Elizabeth of York, but also merged the respective roses of the houses of Lancaster and York into a Tudor rose – a symbol of a nation unified. He is equally renowned for his *Intercursus Magnus* – a commercial treaty that granted reciprocal trade privileges to English and Flemish merchants. By advocating trade over wars, he strengthened the economy, leaving a comparatively prosperous state to his son Henry VIII.



50 KINGS AND QUEENS WHO CHANGED THE WORLD

21

FREDERICK II PRUSSIA (1712-1786)



Also answering to the soubriquet Frederick the Great (as well as to the affectionate 'Der Alte Fritz' – or 'Old Fritz'), Frederick's expansion and unification of Prussian lands turned his nation into a superpower during his 46-year reign. Not that he was a one-dimensional, obsessive war-monger; he was also a great lover of the arts and the Enlightenment. Frederick believed in cooperation with other great powers; shortly before his death, he signed a treaty of friendship and trade with the newly formed United States. Although deified as an inspirational warrior by Nazi Germany, his reputation has since been presented in a more balanced fashion.

20

GUSTAV II ADOLF SWEDEN (1594-1632)



Gustav inherited the Swedish crown at the age of 17, following the death of his father, Charles IX. Charles's reign had been a tempestuous, turbulent one, with the King seemingly ready to pick fights at the drop of a hat (see here declarations of war against Russia and Denmark). So Gustav's arrival on the throne offered a glimmer of optimism for a deeply unsettled, vulnerable nation. And over the 21 years of his reign, he transformed Sweden into a major European power, overhauling domestic administration as well as leading the country to military success, in particular during the Thirty Years' War. As such, he constructed the backbone of Sweden's subsequent civil and economic stability.

19

XERXES I PERSIA (518-465 BC)



The king of the Persian Achaemenid Empire from 486 BC until his murder at the hands of the head of the royal bodyguard, Xerxes showed his intentions soon after succeeding his father Darius, crushing revolts in both Egypt and Babylon with relative ease. Then came the campaign that defined him – launching Persia's massive military might into an invasion of Greece that was four years in the planning. Having assembled arguably the largest fighting force ever seen, Xerxes enjoyed some early victories, but these were neutralised by significant defeats that caused him to retreat back to Persia, from where he oversaw substantial construction projects that hit Persian tax-payers hard. The subsequent economic instability precipitated the end of the Achaemenid Empire.

18

CHARLES I ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND (1600-1649)



The second Stuart king, Charles I's 23-year reign was inextricably linked with his ongoing strife with Parliament. Having dissolved Parliament several times, he believed that ultimate power should rest with the monarch. His views divided the country and the English Civil War broke out, with Roundheads (the Parliamentarians) and Cavaliers (the Royalists) engaged in vicious fighting. Ultimately, Charles was put on trial and found guilty of the accusation he faced – being a "tyrant,

traitor and murderer; and a public and implacable enemy to the Commonwealth of England" – and executed in January 1649. The monarchy was abolished the following month, with Parliament declaring that "the office of the king in this nation is unnecessary, burdensome and dangerous".

17

SHAKA KASENZANGAKHONA ZULU KINGDOM (C1787-1828)



The Zulu king more familiarly known as Shaka Zulu was arguably one of the most significant African leaders in history, mainly thanks to his superlative tactics in battle, skills that many believe mark him out as a military genius. While undeniably ruthless and brutal, his methods were adopted for a clear purpose: bringing innumerable tribes together to establish a Zulu kingdom. But on his mother's death the year before his own, he had several thousand people killed because he judged they hadn't mourned her loss to a suitable degree.

16

GEORGE VI UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH DOMINIONS (1895-1952)



When Edward VIII shocked the world by abdicating the British throne for love, his younger brother Albert (soon to be known as George) stepped up. Having lived his life in Edward's shadow, and with a stammer that had tormented him since childhood, George VI seemed far from a natural successor. And with confidence in the royal family at its lowest in a century, winning over the public seemed an impossible task. Despite this, within two years of his ascension in 1936, he had charmed his

RED REVOLUTION

The storming of the Winter Palace in October 1917 by the Bolsheviks saw the creation of Soviet Russia



15

TSAR NICHOLAS II RUSSIA (1868-1918)

"I shall never, under any circumstances, agree to a representative form of government because I consider it harmful to the people whom God has entrusted to my care." While Nicholas II might have voiced his opposition to the end of autocracy, the last tsar of Russia was ultimately powerless to stop its removal during the revolutions of 1917. Although at first a reluctant tsar ("I know nothing of the business of ruling"), his incident-heavy, 23-year reign led him to be dubbed Nicholas the Bloody by his opponents, after the violent handling of the 1905 revolution, heavy defeat in the Russo-Japanese War and agreeing to Russia's participation in World War I where more than three million of its people were killed. Having abdicated in February 1917, Nicholas was executed by the Bolsheviks in 1918.

"The last tsar of Russia was powerless to stop his removal during the revolution"

subjects across the Commonwealth and forged a close friendship with US President Roosevelt. When Britain declared war on Nazi Germany, he overcame his impediment to make one of the most famous speeches in British history, and spent the rest of World War II visiting troops and boosting morale. He died young, but with faith in the monarchy well and truly restored.

14

SOLOMON ISRAEL (C970-931 BC)



The son of King David and Bathsheba, Solomon's greatest attribute was reportedly his deep wisdom, a virtue so impressive that the high esteem he was held in cut

right across religions – including Judaism, Christianity and Islam. The work of his father in uniting all the Israelite tribes under the rule of a single monarch was upheld by Solomon, who used this unity as a springboard from which to further entrench the Judean dynasty. He was strong both militarily and economically; he was particularly astute in assessing the mutual benefits of trade agreements with other rulers, in particular the Queen of Sheba (with whom he is believed to have had a child). He also invested heavily in public works, erecting a city wall around Jerusalem, inside which he built a palace and the city's first temple.

13

ATHELSTAN ENGLAND (895-939)



The grandson of Alfred the Great, Athelstan is the ruler who can truly be described as the first king of all England. While his

grandfather had to be content with ruling under the Danelaw (which effectively split the country in two, with Alfred in control of the west and south, and the Danes supreme in the north and east), Athelstan's ambitions as a king and abilities as a soldier saw him amass a kingdom that stretched far and wide. He was not only successful in defeating the Danes in York in 927, but he also accepted the submissions of the King of Scotland, the kings of the northern territories and those in Wales, while nipping Cornish rebellion in the blood. This Saxon king also made some notable alliances in Europe. Not that the Saxons' control of the whole country lasted; not long after Athelstan's death, the north fell under Viking rule again.

WILLIAM THE SURVEYOR
The *Domesday Book* provides us with a vivid account of 11th-century England



OTTO'S TRIUMPH
The Battle of Lechfeld, which put an end to the Magyar invasions



FAMILY PLANNING

In order to resolve a long-standing dispute with Byzantium, **Otto** had his son, **Otto II**, married to Byzantine princess Theophanu.

12

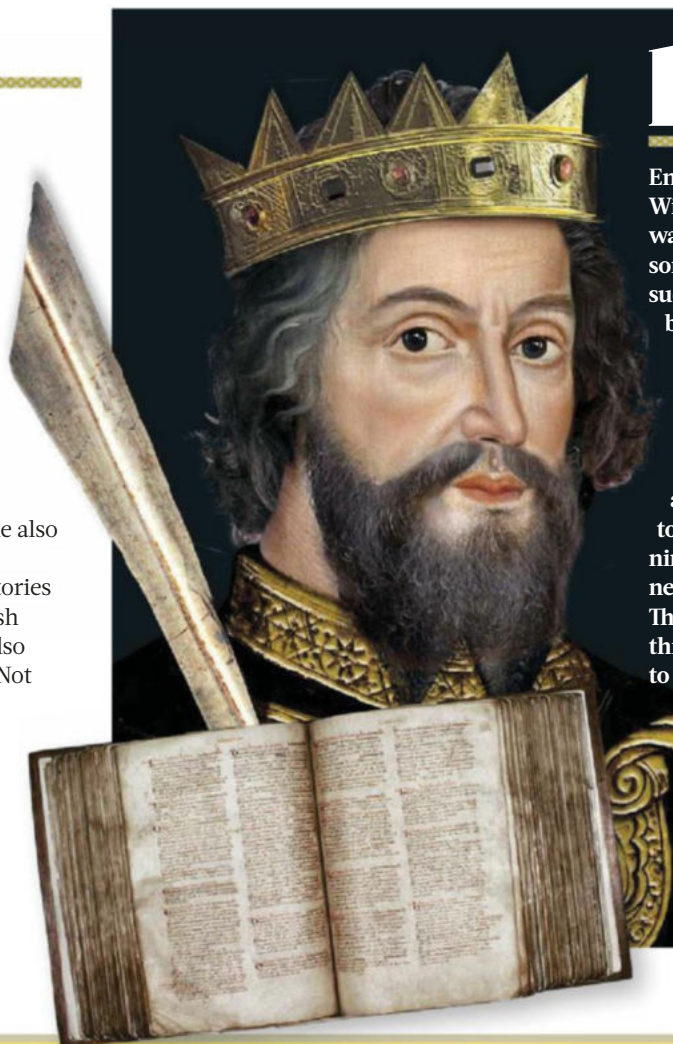
OTTO I HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (912-973)

Otto I was one of history's great unifiers. Prior to his reign, there had been numerous – and often competing – German tribes. Otto successfully brought these together under his control. And not only that; as German king from 932 onwards, he increasingly centralised power, reducing the scope and influence of the aristocracy, while appointing family members and close confidantes to important roles and positions. Otto also recalibrated the Catholic Church in Germany, ensuring he had tight control over its workings. He was strong when it came to foreign affairs; following his defeat of the invading Magyars in 955, he was viewed as a saviour of Christian Western Europe. After his successful expansion and takeover of the Kingdom of Italy in 961, he was crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire the following year by Pope John XII. Despite Rome's apparent approval of Otto, the final years of his reign were discoloured by ongoing disputes with the papacy.

11

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR ENGLAND (C1028-1087)

England was never the same again after William I, the first Norman king, fought his way to the throne in 1066. The illegitimate son of Robert I, Duke of Normandy, William succeeded his father at the age of seven before, a couple of decades later, staking his claim for the English throne, then held by his first cousin once removed, Edward the Confessor. On his deathbed in early 1066, Edward declared an earl called Harold Godwinson to be king, an announcement that prompted William to put together a fleet and sail to England nine months later. His defeat of Harold near the Sussex coast is the stuff of legend. The strength of his rule was demonstrated throughout the 21 years of his reign, thanks to the eradication of numerous rebellions and threatened invasions. Arguably William's greatest achievement as king was the *Domesday Book*, the mammoth project that documented all of England's landowners and their holdings – although the name *Domesday Book* wasn't used until the 12th century.





10

SULEIMAN I OTTOMAN EMPIRE (1494-1566)

More poetically celebrated as Suleiman the Magnificent, Suleiman I was the longest-serving sultan of the vast Ottoman Empire. During his near 46-year reign, he oversaw significant civil and societal advancements within the Empire's borders as well as shaping the Ottoman state into a genuine superpower and major European force. Under his governance, the Ottoman navy became a seriously feared force across the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern waters. At home, he modernised legal and taxation practice, while also placing great emphasis – as a poet himself – on the arts and architecture. But while there's no denying that Suleiman improved the quality of life of the average Ottoman citizen, he can't be regarded as an exclusively benevolent figure. The Sultan is reported to have ordered the murders of two of his sons and four of his grandsons, largely for being less than loyal to him. Whatever his true character, he was undeniably the figurehead of, and driving force behind, the Ottoman Empire at the height of its powers.

COMMAND & CONQUER
Suleiman besieges the Hungarian fortress of Belgrade, which went on to become one of Europe's largest cities under Ottoman rule

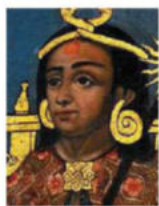


"He modernised legal and taxation practice while also placing emphasis on the arts"



9

ATAHUALPA INCA EMPIRE (C1502-1533)



Inca emperor Atahualpa occupied a key role in the history of South America. He was the last ruler of the region's largest empire before the continent fell to Spanish rule and the story of his – and the Empire's – final days remains a fascinating and absorbing one. Having taken sole control of the Inca Empire following a vicious power struggle with his half-brother Huascar, a new threat soon showed its face – the face of Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro. Not that the threat looked like much at the outset; just a modest retinue of 200 men marching on Atahualpa's base in Cusco, one protected by tens of thousands of Inca troops. However, an ambush by the Spanish, after Atahualpa refused to convert to Christianity, left somewhere in the region of 5,000 Incas shot dead and their emperor captured. Not a single Spaniard was reported to have been killed. With Atahualpa in captivity, the Spanish were able to control and manipulate the Inca population. When he was eventually executed, having been baptised into the Catholic faith, the greatest empire that the continent had ever known died with him.

8

RAMESSES II EGYPT (C 1303 BC-1213 BC)



Ramesses was an Egyptian pharaoh of extraordinary vision and foresight. His 66-year reign is most tangibly recalled through the vast building projects he undertook; this was a man who didn't do things by halves. Having acceded to the throne in around 1297 BC while in his mid-20s, he swiftly established a new capital in the Nile Delta (called Pi-Ramesses) before building a number of handsome temples across Egypt. Militarily he was astute too, leading several campaigns in Syria. The most significant of these was the Battle of Kadesh, where Ramesses engaged and defeated the bitter enemies of the Egyptians – the Hittites. After the battle ended, the two warring sides sat down to work out – and sign – a treaty to ensure peace in the region. The 'Eternal Treaty', as it became known, is believed to be the first reported peace treaty in history. The calm that subsequently ensued brought economic prosperity in its wake, overseen by a pharaoh who would remain in power beyond his 90th birthday.

7

HENRY VIII ENGLAND & IRELAND (1491-1547)



Just two days after being crowned King of England after succeeding his late father Henry VII, the second Tudor monarch set the tone for what would be an event-filled, unpredictable monarchy. He was to be his own man, having two of his father's closest ministers arrested and charged with high treason; they were beheaded the following year. Execution was often the modus operandi Henry VIII adopted when dealing with opponents – or with those close to him whose trust he felt he'd lost. The most famous example being, of course, the demise of two of his wives.

But, beyond the almost cartoon-like figure fuelled by belligerence and butchery, how successful was England's most famous king? Despite increasing England's naval fleet tenfold, his foreign policy forays, mainly against the French, were largely unsuccessful. Where Henry most left his mark was on ecclesiastical matters. His eagerness to be granted an annulment for his first marriage to Catherine of Aragon led to a cataclysmic split between Henry and Rome, with the Acts of Supremacy declaring him the head of a new Church of England.



6

CYRUS II

PERSIAN EMPIRE (C576 BC-529 BC)

Born into the Achaemenid dynasty, Cyrus II was the founder of the Persian Empire, as well as being the first recorded ruler to have been honoured with the suffix 'the Great'. His greatness not only stemmed from the land gains he made during his reign (including the conquering of both the Median and Babylonian empires), but also for his progressive ideas towards human rights. On the latter, he was greatly admired by Thomas Jefferson, who owned two copies of *Cyropaedia*, a biography of the Emperor that proved to be influential when the United States Constitution was being drafted more than 2,000 years after his reign.

His notion of human rights had been inscribed on a clay barrel, which became known as the 'Cyrus Cylinder' and which, after being discovered in 1879 in Babylon, now resides in the British Museum. The cylinder reveals the principles with which Cyrus, despite being a great warrior and conqueror, underpinned his world view. These included the abolition of slavery, religious tolerance, and the right of an individual to express their free will when it came to their occupation. He was certainly a ruler who didn't rely on brutality and repression to keep his subjects in line. By preaching tolerance and liberalism, he was able to *earn* the support of his people. This he also achieved by removing a degree of his own power and investing it into semi-autonomous provincial administrators.

The Reformation transformed England's religious landscape, seen most brutally with the dissolution of the monasteries, a policy that rendered around 10,000 Catholic monks, friars and nuns homeless. As the nation shifted towards Protestantism, though, Henry's personal beliefs, somewhat strangely, remained distinctly Catholic in nature.

5

VICTORIA

UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND (1819-1901)

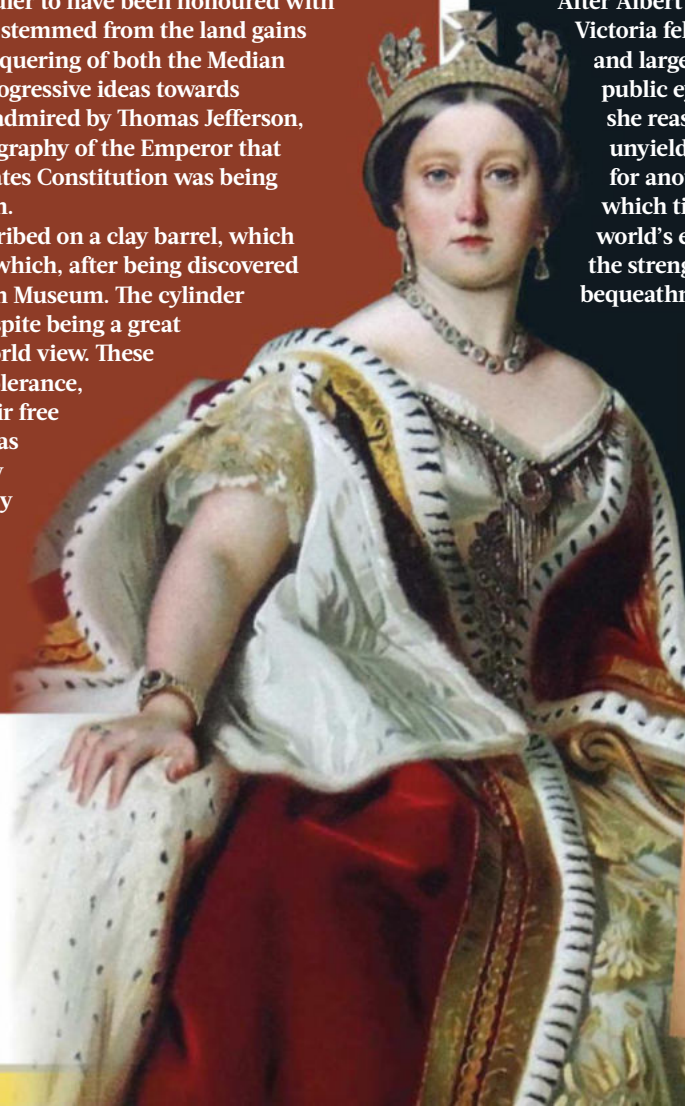
"The important thing is not what they think of me, but what I think of them." There is little doubt that Victoria was one of the most formidable British monarchs of the last two centuries, a woman whose force of personality enhanced Britain's standing in the political and economic spheres. Inheriting the throne in 1837 when she was just 18 years of age, the young queen came to personify a certain unbending morality, giving substance to the phrase 'Victorian values'. Like her ancestor Elizabeth I, Victoria lent her name to a particular era in these isles' history, a time of certain codes and behaviour. Her 63-year reign witnessed and oversaw great social and economic change, with Victoria the uncompromising figurehead of an empire at the very height of its power and influence.

Not that she threw herself into her role without a concern for more immediate family life. Between her marriage to Prince Albert in 1840 and his death 21 years later, the couple had nine children. Victoria wasn't overly fond of being pregnant, and would do her utmost to not let it obstruct her governance of the Empire. "I just spent the last nine months overseeing the annexation of New Zealand," she once wrote to an uncle, "while my body was invaded by a parasite that made me physically ill and eventually split me open like the spear of a Zulu warrior."

After Albert's premature death in 1861, Victoria fell into an extended mourning and largely removed herself from the public eye. When she finally re-emerged, she reasserted her position as a strong, unyielding monarch. Victoria reigned for another 40 years as a widow, during which time Britain became one of the world's economic superpowers. Indeed, the strength of the nation was the biggest bequeathment made to her son Edward VII.

DIAMOND GIRL

At 63 years on the throne, Victoria is the second-longest-reigning British monarch



REIGN OF TERROR
The Spanish Inquisition
saw thousands of
'heretics' put to death

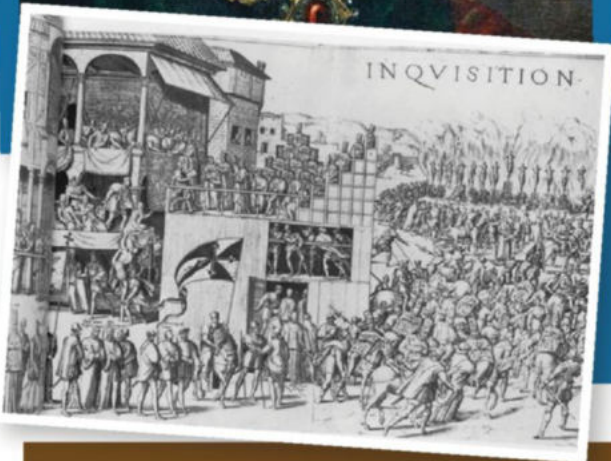
4 ISABELLA I OF CASTILE

CASTILE AND ARAGON (1451-1504)

Before Isabella, the Iberian peninsula – the land mass occupied by present-day Spain and Portugal – was a turbulent, lawless place with warring factions continually challenging the rule of her half-brother Henry IV. On his death, Isabella was crowned queen, and her marriage to Ferdinand of Aragon united several kingdoms and would lead, within a couple of generations, to the political unification of Spain. Her reign was heavy on reform, transforming the economy after its neglect at the hands of her half-brother. But she was brutal, too. In an attempt to maintain the Catholic 'purity' of her lands, she ordered the Spanish Inquisition, the infamous campaign to ensure the orthodoxy of

those who'd converted to the faith from Judaism or Islam. Exile was demanded of many; several thousand were executed.

But arguably the lasting legacy of Isabella's reign was her decision to sponsor Christopher Columbus on his 1492 voyage to discover a westward passage to Asia. Columbus had already been turned down for funding by both the Portuguese and English crowns, but set sail under the Castilian flag. Instead of landing in Japan as expected, Columbus arrived at the archipelago later known as the Bahamas. His subsequent discoveries in the New World marked the first claims of a European power on territories in the Americas and laid the foundations of what would become the vast Spanish Empire.



3 CHARLEMAGNE

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (C 747-C 814)

Charlemagne is – somewhat rightly – believed to be the father of modern Western Europe, a man who united the region in a way it hadn't been since the days of the Roman Empire. Possibly born in Liège in modern-day Belgium, Charlemagne was the eldest son of Pepin the Short, King of the Franks – the people of Gaul who ultimately inspired the naming of France. On Pepin's death in 768, Charlemagne and his younger brother Carloman became joint kings. Rather than splitting the kingdom into two distinct new kingdoms, the pair operated as equal monarchs. Within three years, though, 20-year-old Carloman died in mysterious circumstances.

Charlemagne took the kingdom for himself and, within a year, had invaded and conquered Saxony, in the process converting the populace to Christianity. The spread of God's word was very much a motivating force; he wanted to unite Europe under one belief. A relatively comfortable victory over the Lombards of northern Italy expanded his empire, swiftly followed by an invasion of the Spanish Basque country (with the Moors in his sights) and further success in Bohemia on the Empire's eastern fringes. This expansion led

the Frankish Kingdom to be rebadged as the Carolingian Empire.

Charlemagne's mission to 'Christianise' these territories was paramount and his loyalty to Rome unshifting. Having defended the papacy against a rebellion, he was rewarded with the honour of being anointed as Holy Roman Emperor – the first emperor that Europe had known since Roman times.

Not only did Charlemagne attempt to unite Europe under the Christian banner, but he also sought to instigate some commonality and standardisation. He established a consistent and reliable administrative system across the Carolingian Empire, while also standardising weights and measures across the now-dissolved borders. The building blocks of Western Europe as we know it were in place.



FATHER OF EUROPE

The Church rewarded Charlemagne's attempts to Christianise European pagans by granting him the title of Holy Roman Emperor.



2

ELIZABETH I

ENGLAND AND IRELAND (1533-1603)

Elizabeth I never intended to be queen. Nor did it look likely she would ever be. Born to Henry VIII's second wife, Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth was regarded as illegitimate once the marriage had been annulled shortly before Anne's execution. Her younger half-brother Edward took the throne at the age of just nine when Henry died, but never lived to see his 16th birthday. After Lady Jane Grey's doomed nine-day occupancy of the throne, it then passed to Elizabeth's older half-sister Mary, whose half-decade of rule was dominated by the brutal executions of Protestants, earning her the moniker Bloody Mary.

On Mary's death in 1558, the crown became Elizabeth's – even if she felt unprepared for the role. “The burden that is fallen upon me makes me amazed,” she announced as part of her allegiance speech, “and yet, considering I am God's creature, ordained to obey His appointment, I will thereto yield.” Her style was far less domineering than that of both her father and her half-sister, content to take counsel from a close-knit cadre of advisers; “I see but

say nothing,” she once revealed. However, her reign was strong, both domestically and internationally. At home, cultural life in England flowered during her 44 years on the throne, a golden age in which playwrights like William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe hugely prospered. Overseas, adventurers like Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh increased English influence across the globe.

HEART OF A KING

The defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 was easily Elizabeth's finest foreign policy triumph, and her rallying call to the troops at Tilbury prior to the battle remains arguably the best-known speech by a monarch of this country. “I know I have the body of a weak, feeble woman,” she declared, “but I have the heart and stomach of a king.”

Although she insisted on talking up her ‘male’ attributes, throughout her reign Elizabeth convinced doubters that a woman – and an unmarried one, at that – could provide focused, intelligent leadership of a major world power. In

this regard, ‘Good Queen Bess’ broke the ground for future female monarchs.

The irony was that, by being the strongest Tudor leader, Elizabeth also brought about the dynasty's demise. Her insistence to be ‘married’ to the role, rather than seek a husband, left no credible Tudor heir on her death in 1603. Accordingly, the Elizabethan era, marked by expansion both culturally and in foreign affairs, gave way to the arrival on the English throne of the House of Stuart.

MILITARY HERO

The English victory over the Spanish Armada saw a boost to national pride, and Elizabeth's legend persisted long after her death



"Elizabeth convinced doubters that a woman could provide focused, intelligent leadership"





1 Alexander the Great

MACEDONIA, EGYPT, PERSIA AND ASIA (356 BC-323 BC)

Alexander III of Macedon may have ruled for the comparatively slight period of 13 years, but – in terms of empire-building, at least – he arguably achieved more than any other ruler, ancient or modern. When his father, Philip II, was assassinated by his chief bodyguard in 336 BC, Alexander inherited the throne of the Greek kingdom of Macedon at the age of 20. Within just a single decade, he had created an empire that, in conquering the Persian one, stretched as far east as the Punjab. And he never lost a single battle.

A phenomenal military strategist, but what kind of man was he? As the historian Mary Beard has written, “The debates about Alexander, and the evidence on which they are based, have not changed very much

over two millennia: the basic dilemma – for writers, filmmakers, artists and statesmen – is still whether Alexander is to be admired or deplored”. Very little literature about Alexander that was contemporary with his life exists,

“The template of the quintessential empire-builder had been set”

thus forcing subsequent character studies to be largely based on conjecture and assumption.

He was undeniably ambitious. The writings of the philosopher Plutarch tell how these ambitions “kept his spirit serious and lofty in advance of his years”, how carrying on (or eclipsing) the work of his father, while being constantly encouraged about his “destiny” by

his mother, helped him keep his eyes on the many prizes.

STUFF OF LEGEND

While the rational tutelage he received in his teens from the philosopher Aristotle underpinned the shrewd logic he deployed in battle, Alexander was also capable of extreme brutality. In 328 BC, he murdered one of his closest friends, Cleitus the Black, in a drunken row by running him through with a spear. And this was after Cleitus had saved his life at the Battle of the Granicus six years before. The nature of the row was crucial. Alexander’s alcohol intake is the stuff of legend, and it’s this – combined with unparalleled success on the battlefield – that fuelled the megalomania and paranoia that coloured his later years. Indeed, many accounts put his death at the age of 32,

in the city of Babylon on his return journey from conquests in southern Asia, down to alcohol. The official line is that he developed a fever.

Had Alexander lived a longer life, who knows what the shape and complexion of the world

may have resembled? After his death, the Empire split and crumbled, with none of his successors able to remotely match him for charisma, alliance-making skills and military strategy, which had made him so admired. Macedon’s influence might have greatly reduced in the post-Alexander years, but the contacts and trade between the eastern Mediterranean

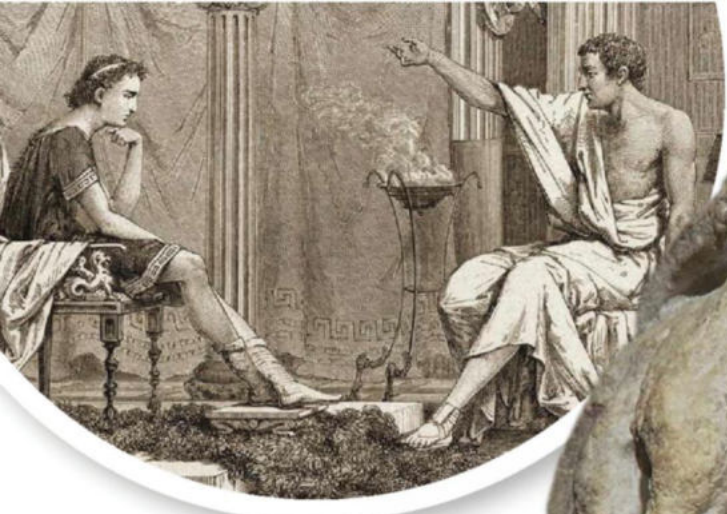
GREAT EXPECTATIONS

The Alexander Mosaic, dating from c100 BC, depicts a **battle between Alexander the Great and Darius III of Persia**. The Macedonian victory marked the beginning of the end of Persian domination.

JUST RULER

Following Alexander’s victory over Darius, the Macedonian king showed mercy over his enemy’s family, as shown in this 16th-century painting





GOOD EDUCATION
Alexander was tutored by the
great philosopher Aristotle
until the age of 16

and Asia that Alexander's expeditions
had been established forever.

And for military men and
politicians the world over, the
template of the quintessential
empire-builder had been set,
a standard to be aimed for
but almost inevitably never
matched. As Mary Beard
observes, "Almost any Roman,
given the command of a brigade
of troops and a glimpse of lands
to the East, would soon dream of
becoming Alexander the Great".



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Who have we left off our list? Who do you
think is history's greatest monarch?

email: editor@historyrevealed.com



ALEXANDER THE IRATE
Despite his achievements,
Alexander was renowned for
his bad temper, drinking
heavily and resorting to
violence to resolve disputes

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GOD BLESS US, EVERY ONE

The author's own experiences, along with his interactions with the working classes, encouraged Dickens to write a tale in which goodwill became the focus of Christmas

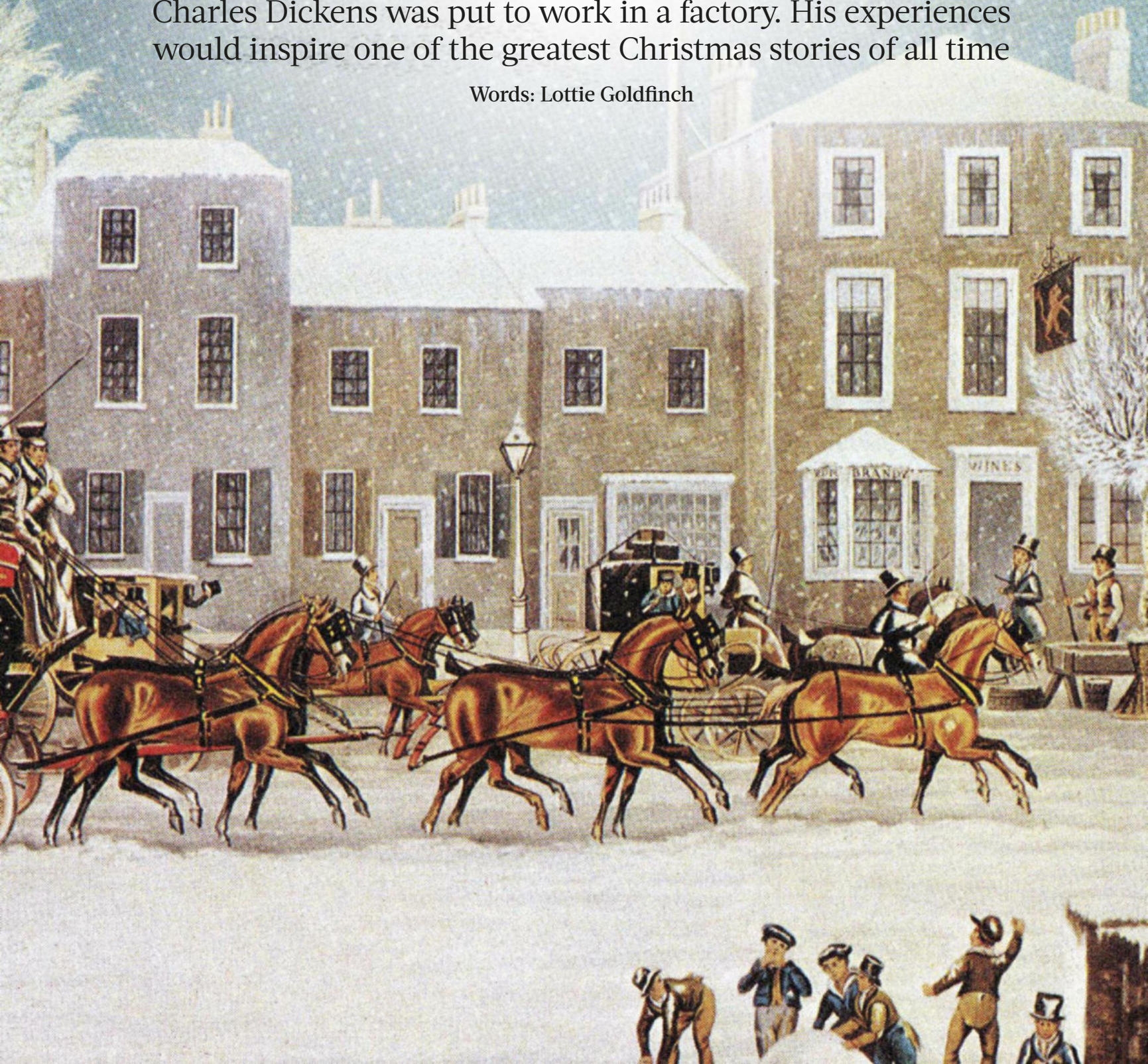
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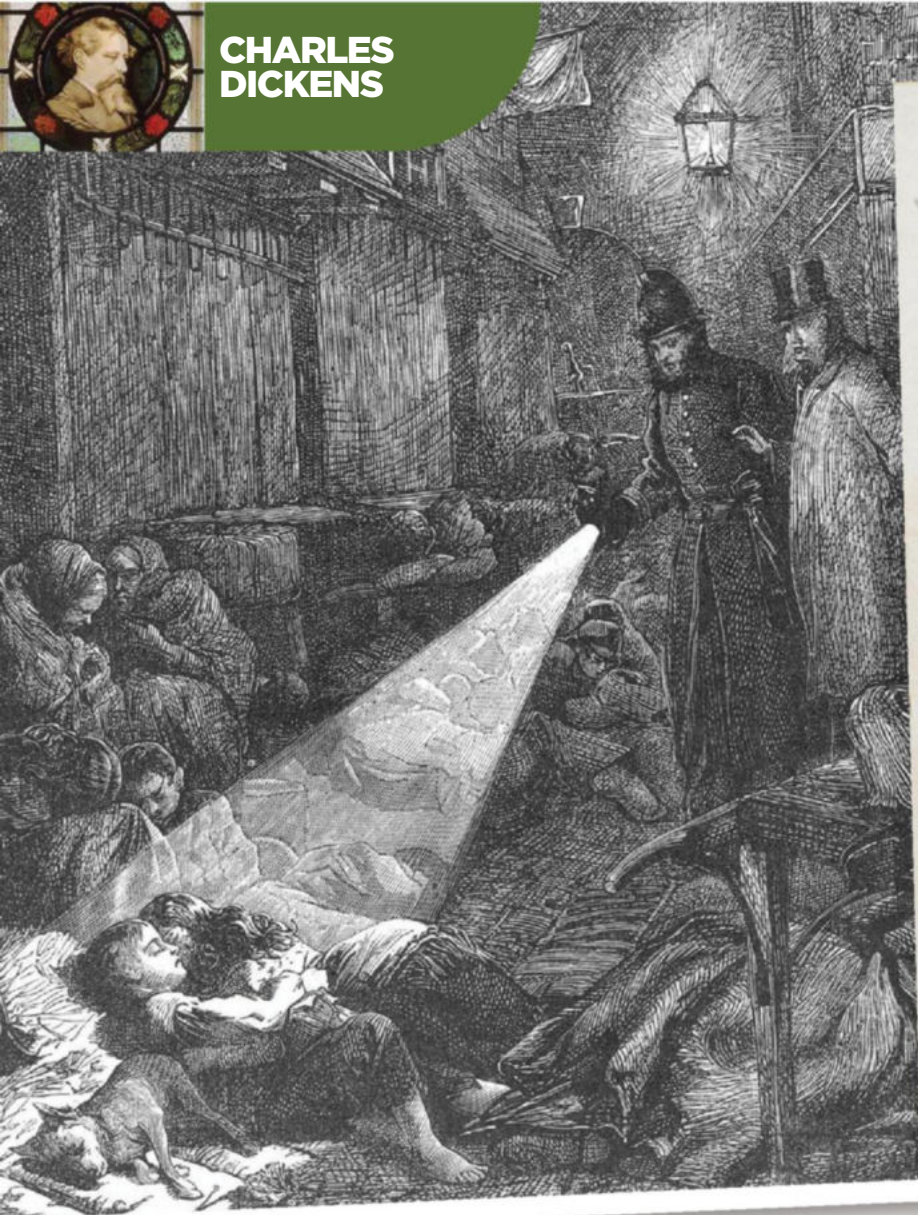


FATHERING CHRISTMAS

When family fortunes took a turn for the worse, a 12-year-old Charles Dickens was put to work in a factory. His experiences would inspire one of the greatest Christmas stories of all time

Words: Lottie Goldfinch





Charles Dickens – a name as synonymous with Christmas as roast turkey or plum pudding. His popular novella, *A Christmas Carol*, remains a firm favourite with audiences today, and has been in print continuously since its publication in December 1843. The story of Ebenezer Scrooge's transformation from greedy miser to charitable gent has been adapted for film, television, ballet, musical and even opera. Actors from Bill Murray to Kermit the Frog have taken on the roles of the story's most well-known characters, and the novel has been translated into dozens of different languages. Yet Dickens's tale is more than simply a feel-good Christmas story; it sheds light on the dark world of the Victorian poor and the daily struggle to survive, as well as offering a glimpse into the mind of Dickens himself.

NORTHERN INSPIRATION

The idea for *A Christmas Carol* came to Dickens during a trip to Manchester in October 1843, where he had

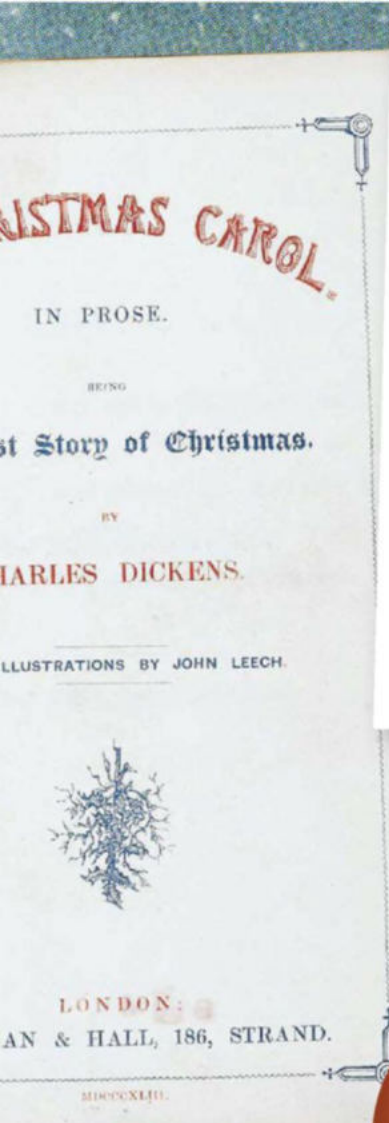
been asked to give a speech at the first annual general meeting of the Manchester Athenaeum, an institute that provided adult education to the city's manufacturing workers. Staying with his elder sister, Fanny, who had settled in the city after her marriage in 1837, Dickens saw firsthand the hardships borne by Manchester's working classes as they struggled to scrape a living, and his speech reflected the terrible sights he had witnessed both in Manchester and in London.

Manchester had experienced phenomenal growth in the 18th and 19th centuries, boasting a population of more than 235,000 by 1841 – three times the number of people at the beginning of the 19th century. Thousands of men and women poured into the city every year, eager to find employment in the new factories and mills that had sprung up during the Industrial Revolution. But with the huge, unchecked population increase came overcrowding, poor sanitation, deplorable living conditions and disease. A thick smog hung over the city from coal-burning fires and factories, and respiratory diseases

“A fifth child on the way and a mortgage meant that Dickens needed to write a bestseller, and fast”

such as pneumonia and bronchitis were rife. Workers at the bottom of the employment ladder lived in damp houses, often ten or 12 to a bedroom, with up to 100 houses sharing a toilet.

Dickens was appalled by the treatment of the working classes and the conditions in which they were forced to live, not just in Manchester but in his home city of London. As a father of eventually ten offspring, the plight of children was of particular concern to him, and he was convinced that education was the key to rescuing working-class children from exploitation. And he had reason to be concerned. Children were an integral



shocked Dickens, who believed passionately that how a society treats its children is the true test of its moral worth. He left the school with a burning desire to publish a political pamphlet on the topic, later to be entitled *An Appeal to the People of England, on behalf of the Poor Man's Child*.

Within days, however, he had changed his mind. Writing to one of the commissioners of the report, Dickens declared that he now had a new plan for raising awareness of the plight of the poor. "Rest assured", he went on to write, "that when you know them [the plans], and see what I do, and where, and how, you will certainly feel that a sledge hammer has come down with twenty times the force – twenty thousand times the force – I could exert by following out my first idea..."

This 'sledge hammer for the poor' would be one of his most well-loved works: *A Christmas Carol*.

REVAMPING CHRISTMAS

The decision to write and publish a Christmas novella may have been inspired by a desire to raise awareness of the plight of the working classes, but it started life as a way of resolving a serious cash flow problem. Flagging sales of the monthly instalments of his most recent work, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, combined with requests for money from his family, a fifth child on the way and a large mortgage, meant that Dickens needed to write a bestseller, and fast.

The book is centred around the theme of Christmas, but a type of Christmas that many Victorians would have been

POOR LORE

FAR LEFT: Children sleeping rough in a London slum
LEFT: The title page of *A Christmas Carol*, published 1843
ABOVE: Teachers attempt to teach a class of impoverished children at Field Lane Ragged School

unfamiliar with. The Puritan quashing of Christmas celebrations under Oliver Cromwell in the 17th century, combined with the huge rise in manufacturing that came with the Industrial Revolution, had meant that there was often little time, or inclination, for holidays and Christmas festivities. The week-long holiday observed by government departments in 1797 had reduced to just Christmas Day itself by the 1840s, and the mass influx of people to the city had meant the loss of many festive cultural traditions. Added to this, the Factory Act of 1833 had ruled that British workers were entitled to just two holidays a year, besides Sunday: Christmas and Good Friday. To celebrate the 12 days of Christmas was almost impossible.

DID YOU KNOW?

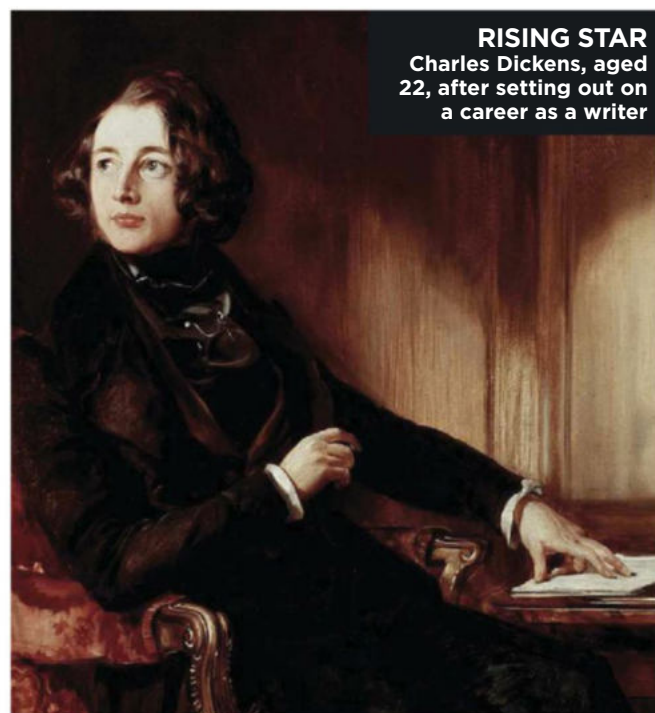
The average life span of London residents in the mid-19th century was 27 years. For members of the working class, it was 22

part of the industrial workforce during the 19th century and could be sent to work as young as six, crawling beneath the machinery to collect pieces of loose cotton for more than 12 hours a day, with little in the way of laws to protect them and next to no education at all.

After walking through one poverty-stricken area of London, Dickens observed that children were "the very dregs of the population of the largest city in the world... the children of poverty, and misery and crime; in very many cases labouring under physical defects, such as bad sight or hearing; almost always stunted in growth, and bearing the stamp of ugliness and suffering on their features."

A visit to the Field Lane Ragged School earlier in 1843 did little to assuage Dickens's fears for the country's uneducated children. Introduced to provide free education for children too poor to pay for it elsewhere, Ragged Schools relied on charitable donations and as such were often situated in unsuitable accommodation and with limited facilities.

The visit, and an 1842 parliamentary report into the realities of child labour,



RISING STAR
Charles Dickens, aged 22, after setting out on a career as a writer



HOLIDAY OR HOLY DAY?

Christmas through the ages

In the early years of Christianity, the birth of Jesus was not celebrated – Easter was deemed more important. But in the fourth century AD, the decision was taken to introduce Jesus's birthday as a Christian holiday.

With the actual birthdate unknown, Pope Julius I selected 25 December, possibly as an attempt to absorb and diminish the Roman holiday of Saturnalia, a month-long pagan festival honouring the Roman god Saturn.

Winter celebrations pre-dated Christmas by many years. The winter solstice and the return of the Sun were widely celebrated in Scandinavia, while in Germany the pagan god Odin was honoured during the winter.

Originally known as the Feast of the Nativity, the celebration of Christ's birth had spread to Egypt by AD 432, reaching England by the end of the sixth century. As planned, it was widely embraced in Britain, and by the Middle Ages had replaced most traditional pagan winter festivals.

But the medieval festival of Christmas was not always the sombre, religious affair that church officials wished it to be. Drinking,

dancing and raucous behaviour often followed church services, and the poor would visit the houses of the rich demanding to eat their best food. Refusal could result in acts of mischief.

Puritans under Oliver Cromwell in the 17th century, however, condemned the celebration of Christmas, considering it a product of Catholicism, and in 1647 an ordinance was passed that made celebrating Christmas a punishable offence. It was only with the Restoration of the monarchy under Charles II in 1660 that the ban ended and the traditional Christmases of old were celebrated once more.

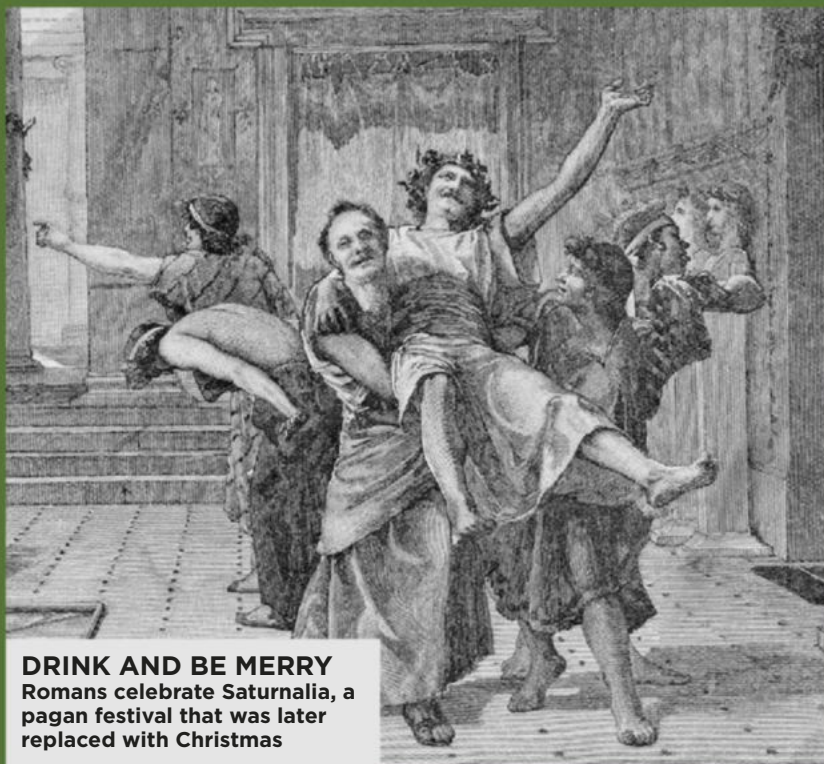
The festival remained popular throughout the Georgian period, extending from 6 December until 6 January, with George I widely credited with introducing plum pudding to Christmas dinner. But the extended Christmas period would disappear with the coming of the Industrial Revolution, and by the time the festival had entered the Victorian period, it was far removed from the raucous celebrations of the medieval era.



FAMILY TREE < Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and their children gathered around the Christmas tree – a German tradition

But the marriage of Queen Victoria to the German Prince Albert in 1840 saw a renewed interest in celebrating Christmas, with a new focus on family and children. Albert's love of the festive season is well documented, and many of his childhood traditions were adopted by his own family. Christmas trees gained widespread popularity, and soon everyone wanted to create cosy family fireside scenes of their own.

A *Christmas Carol* tapped into this newfound nostalgia for Christmas past, cementing many of the traditions and ideas we still associate with the season – from feasting to carolling. But more importantly, the book helped to kickstart Victorian interest in charitable endeavours and raise awareness of the dangers that could accompany economic success. Dickens uses the transformation of the book's protagonist Ebenezer Scrooge – a miserly, uncharitable and lonely man consumed with his own wealth and blind to the poverty that surrounds him – as a metaphor for wider society, which he believed could be reformed through generosity and goodwill towards those less fortunate. The book's humble Cratchit family, on the other hand, finds its strength in the family unit, pulling together despite



DRINK AND BE MERRY
Romans celebrate Saturnalia, a pagan festival that was later replaced with Christmas



DECK THE HALLS

Victorians were inspired by the royal family to create their own cosy fireside scenes



“A *Christmas Carol* tapped into this newfound nostalgia for Christmas past”

their poverty to enjoy their Christmas celebrations. Money, Dickens eschews, does not always lead to happiness.

Dickens wrote his “little carol”, as he liked to call it, in just six weeks, pouring into his work his intense desire for social change. As he wrote, he became engrossed in the story, as he “wept and laughed, and wept again”. At night the author would walk through the streets of London “fifteen or twenty miles many a night when all sober folks had gone to bed,” thinking of his latest work.

Like many of his other works, Dickens drew on episodes in his own life for inspiration when writing the novel. Indeed, the author’s concern for the welfare and education of the poor

working classes was an attitude that stemmed from his own experiences.

DID YOU KNOW?

In the 19th century, the Germans made the first artificial Christmas trees using dyed goose feathers, in response to the increase in deforestation

FROM THE HEART

Dickens’s early childhood was spent happily in Portsmouth, London, and then Kent. The family had some money and Dickens attended school for a while, but in 1824 the family finances collapsed and Dickens’s father, John, was imprisoned for debt in Marshalsea debtors’ prison in Southwark, London. John was joined in prison by his wife and youngest children, but 12-year-old Charles, who was lodging nearby, was forced to leave school and begin work.

For ten hours a day, Dickens toiled at Warren’s Blacking Warehouse – close to the present-day Charing Cross Station –



ROUGH START

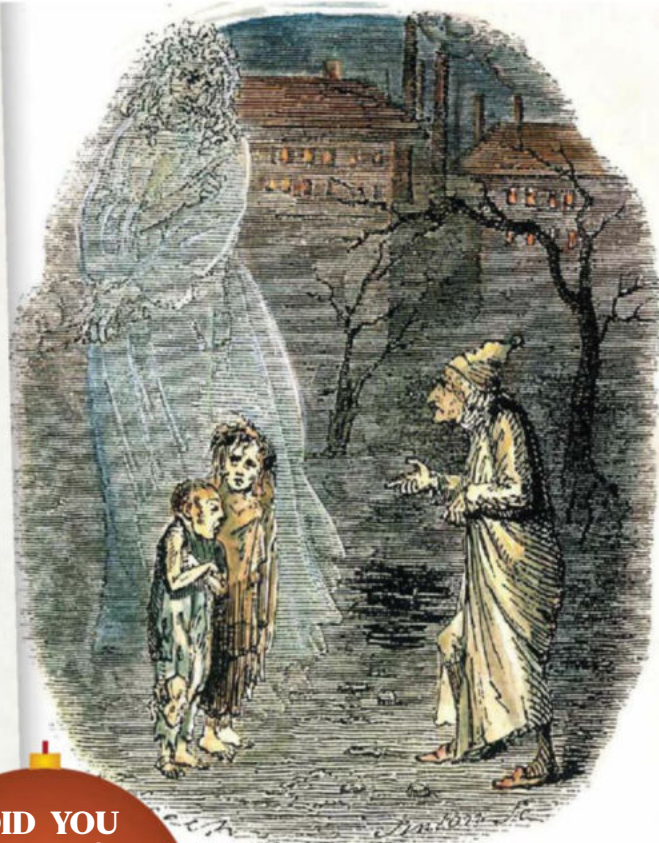
Charles Dickens as a boy, working in a blacking factory

pasting labels onto pots of boot blacking, earning six or seven shillings a week. Dickens would later describe his place of work to his biographer: “Its wainscotted rooms and its rotten floors and staircase, and the old grey rats swarming down in the cellars, and the sound of their squeaking and scuffling coming up the stairs at all times, and the dirt and decay of the place, rise up visibly before me, as if I were there again...”

His experience of child labour affected the young Dickens deeply, influencing much of his later writing and giving



Scrooge's third Visitor



DID YOU KNOW?

On days when he gave public readings, Dickens drank two tablespoons of rum for breakfast, a pint of champagne for tea, and sherry before going on stage

him a unique insight into the life of London's most impoverished adults and children. "No words can express the secret agony of my soul", he later stated, "as I sunk into this companionship; compared these everyday associates with those of my happier childhood; and felt my early hopes of growing up to be a learned and distinguished man crushed in my breast."

When the family's fortunes improved a few months later, Dickens was able to leave the factory and finish his schooling. But his anger and humiliation at the experience remained and he became a staunch campaigner against child labour.

Dickens's observations of the unfortunate plight of London's poor children is portrayed in the novel through the allegorical child twins Ignorance and Want, who are shown to Scrooge by the Ghost of Christmas Present. Wild and ragged, the children are a reminder to Victorian readers of the perils of ignoring the appalling conditions in which so many children lived and the dangers that a

lack of education could pose. "Beware them both and all of their degree", he wrote, "but most of all beware this boy [Ignorance], for on his brow I see that written which is Doom, unless the writing be erased."

Another child in the novel is, of course, Tiny Tim, the disabled son of Bob Cratchit – a character believed to have been modelled on Dickens's own disabled nephew – whose death is shown to Scrooge by the Ghost of Christmas Future.

Although Tiny Tim's ailment is never named by Dickens, experts have deduced that he probably suffered from distal renal tubular acidosis, a disease that made his blood too acidic.

A treatable condition, the Ghost's prediction of Tiny Tim's death within the year highlights the lack of

medical facilities for the poor and he became a symbol of those in dire need.

His heart-wrenching description of "a vacant seat in the poor chimney corner, and a crutch without an owner, carefully preserved", would certainly have struck

BAH HUMBUG

ABOVE LEFT: Ebenezer Scrooge is visited by the Ghost of Christmas Present
ABOVE RIGHT: The child twins Ignorance and Want, reminding readers of the dangers that a lack of education pose
BELOW LEFT: Tiny Tim, a character supposedly based on Dickens's sickly nephew

a chord with Victorian readers, many of whom would have experienced the loss of a child.

A CHRISTMAS MIRACLE

The novel was published a week before Christmas, 1843, and proved an instant hit, selling 6,000 copies within just a few days of its release. Dickens financed the publishing of the book himself, pricing it at just five shillings so that even those on a low income could afford a copy. But despite continued high sales, earnings from his Christmas story were disappointingly low, partly due to the number of pirated editions that appeared within days of publication.

But Dickens's vivid descriptions of Christmas feasting, of festive merrymaking, roast turkey and parlour games, as well as the idea of giving at Christmas and the importance of charitable endeavours, gripped the imaginations of a Victorian society that was already enjoying a revival of Christmas cheer.

Dickens himself celebrated Christmas with great gusto that year, describing the event as "a good time: a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time". In time, his name would become so intrinsically linked with the festive period that, on his death in June 1870, a Cockney barrow-girl allegedly exclaimed: "Dickens dead? Then will Father Christmas die too?"



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Is Dickens's *A Christmas Carol* the greatest festive tale of all time?

email: editor@historyrevealed.com

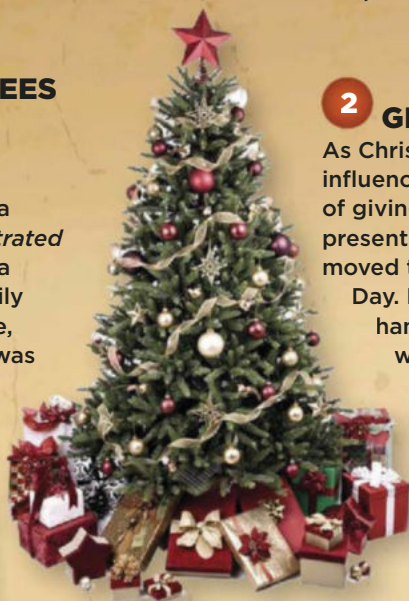


WHAT DID THE VICTORIANS EVER DO FOR CHRISTMAS?

Quite a lot, as it turns out...

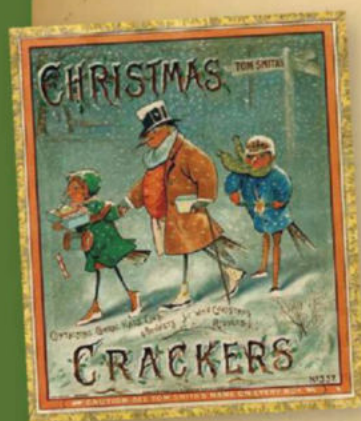
1 CHRISTMAS TREES

Decorated trees became widespread during the Victorian period, thanks to Prince Albert. The idea caught on after *The Illustrated London News* published a drawing of the royal family celebrating around a tree, in 1848. The cosy scene was soon recreated in homes across Britain.



2 GIFT GIVING

As Christmas grew in influence, the tradition of giving and receiving presents at New Year moved to Christmas Day. Fruit, nuts and handmade presents were replaced by more expensive shop-bought items that could be placed under the tree.



3 CRACKERS

British confectioner Tom Smith invented the Christmas cracker in 1848, placing sweets into a package that snapped when pulled apart. It eventually evolved to contain small gifts and paper hats.

4 CHRISTMAS CARDS

The first Christmas card went on sale in 1843, too expensive for most to buy. But the arrival of the halfpenny postage rate in 1870 and industrial developments saw the Christmas card industry take off.



5 ROAST TURKEY

Introduced to Europe in the 16th century, the 'exotic' turkey would have graced the tables of only the very rich; roast beef or goose were more common festive fare. The coming of the railway saw the price of turkeys drop, and by the end of the century they graced most Christmas tables.



6 FATHER CHRISTMAS

Pre-19th-century Father Christmas was mostly related to adult feasting and celebrations. As Victorian Christmases became centred around the family unit, Father Christmas, too, evolved to become more associated with gift giving and children.



KNOW YOUR ENEMY

Once allies, Caesar and Pompey found themselves on opposing sides when Caesar refused an order by the Senate to step down



Battle for power

It was the ultimate heavyweight contest – Rome's two greatest leaders in a bloody fight to the finish. **Julian Humphrys** explains how Julius Caesar emerged as victor

Down on paper, it looked like the battle that was about to be fought in central Greece would be an easy victory for Pompey. He had twice as many men as his enemy, seven times as many cavalry and, what's more, his men were well fed, while those of his enemy were chronically short of supplies. There was just one problem – that enemy was Julius Caesar.

Caesar and Pompey had once been allies, but Caesar's stunning

BATTLEFIELD PHARSALUS 9 AUGUST 48 BC



BATTLE CONTEXT

When

9 August 48 BC

Where

Pharsalus, central Greece

Who

Caesar:
22,000 men, 1,000 cavalry

Pompey:
45,000 men, 7,000 cavalry

Why

Struggle for power between
Caesar and Pompey

Result

Victory for Caesar



successes in Gaul changed that as Pompey saw his once-unrivalled prestige being eclipsed. Furthermore, many in the Roman Senate, especially the aristocratic optimate faction, saw Caesar's growing wealth, ambition and popularity as a threat to the Republic in general, and their influence in particular. In a bid to cut him down to size, they ordered Caesar to step down from his military command. Caesar refused and, in 49 BC, in a direct challenge to the authority of the Senate, he crossed the river Rubicon into Italy

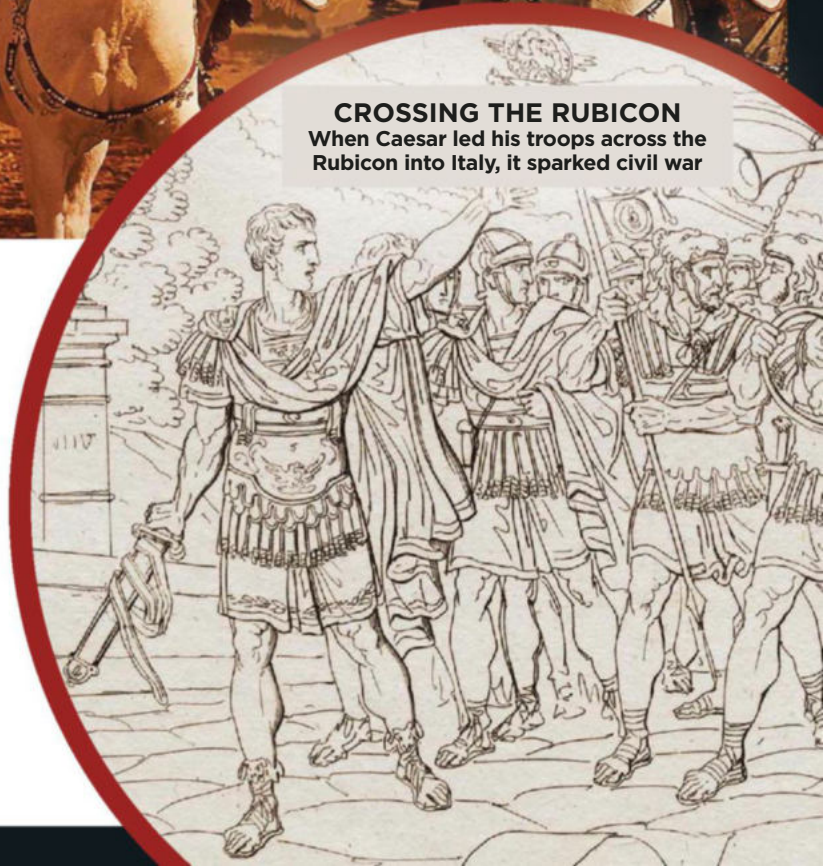
with a legion of soldiers – an illegal act that led to civil war.

Within weeks he had overrun Italy, helped by the fact that Pompey, the overall commander of the forces opposed to him, had withdrawn to his power base in the east. Caesar then mopped up opposition in Spain before crossing to Macedonia in January to take on Pompey himself. After an initial defeat at Dyrrachium (in modern-day Albania), where his attempt to capture the enemy supply base ended in abject failure, Caesar moved his



CROSSING THE RUBICON

When Caesar led his troops across the Rubicon into Italy, it sparked civil war





BATTLEFIELD PHARSALUS 9 AUGUST 48 BC

hungry army into central Greece and confronted Pompey near the town of Pharsalus. Although he had twice as many men as Caesar, and a powerful cavalry force drawn from all over the Roman Empire, Pompey was in no hurry to fight. Caesar was isolated in a hostile country and was desperately short of provisions, and Pompey reasoned that hunger would eventually force him to surrender. Nevertheless, pressured by his officers and the Senators that were with him, he reluctantly agreed to give battle.

SURPRISE STRATEGY

Both generals deployed their troops in three lines, Caesar making sure that the left flank of his army was hard up against the river Enipeus. That way it was impossible for Pompey's fast-moving cavalry to ride around them. Realising this, Pompey massed his cavalry against Caesar's right flank. His plan was simple – while his own infantry held Caesar's infantry in place, his horsemen would sweep aside the enemy's paltry cavalry force and then wheel inwards to attack Caesar in the flank and rear.

It was a sound enough plan, but Caesar was up to the challenge. Knowing full well that it was highly likely that he'd be faced

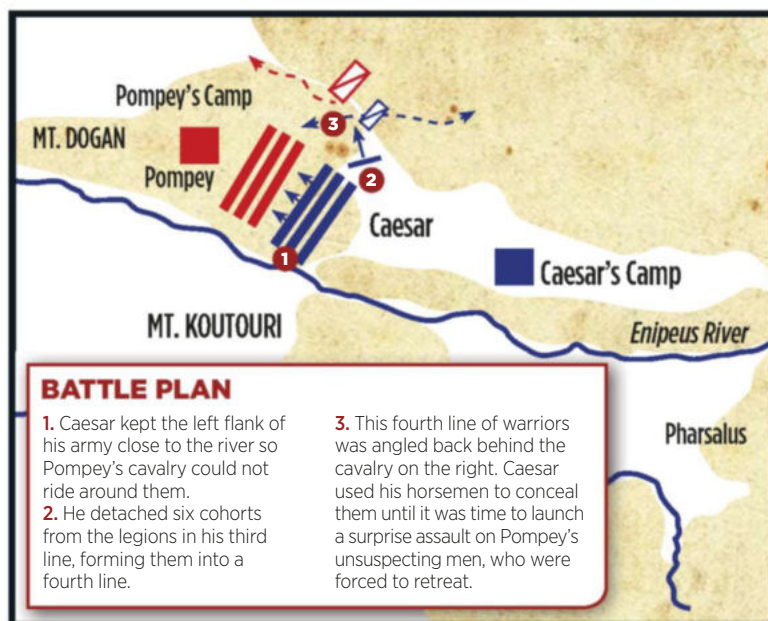
with a mass of enemy cavalry marauding around his right flank, he took steps to counter the threat. Detaching six cohorts from the legions in his third line, he formed them up in a fourth line, angled back behind his own cavalry on the right and hidden from their enemies by the horsemen in front of them. According to the Greek historian, Plutarch, Caesar briefed them personally, telling them not to throw their pila at a distance but to "strike them upwards into the eyes and faces of the enemy; telling them that those fine young dancers... would fly to save their handsome faces."

While the mocking words he used undoubtedly played on the infantryman's traditional contempt for the pretty boys in the cavalry, the idea behind them was deadly serious. Once they'd thrown their pila, his infantry would have had to fight with their short swords and would lack the reach to defend themselves properly. But, if they held onto them, they could confront their enemies with a deadly obstacle – a wall of shields bristling with spear points.

Their well-drilled ranks and brightly painted shields must have made an intimidating sight, as the first two lines of Caesar's

13

The weight, in kilograms, of a Roman iron mail shirt



well-trained legions tramped silently and steadily towards their enemies across the dusty Greek plain. Then something unexpected happened. Although at that time it was customary for both armies to advance to contact, Pompey's men didn't move an inch. Caesar always considered that it was a mistake to meet a charge at the halt as advancing troops tended to be more confident and had the forward momentum, but Pompey had his reasons for ordering his men to stay where they were. He was concerned that if he ordered an advance, the inexperienced

legions and the foreign allies that made up much of his army would become disorganised. By staying put they would at least maintain their order, and it would be his enemies who would be tired and disorganised. Furthermore, by drawing Caesar's troops onto him, Pompey would make it easier for his cavalry to ride around and encircle them.

However, Caesar's men were seasoned professionals. When they realised that Pompey's men weren't going to advance to meet them, his legions calmly halted, drew breath, dressed their ranks,

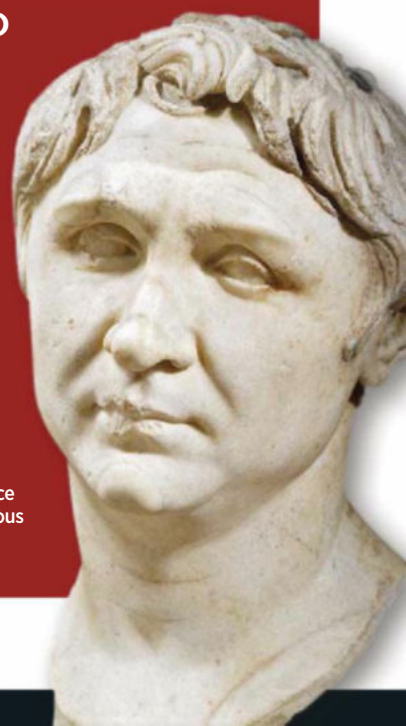
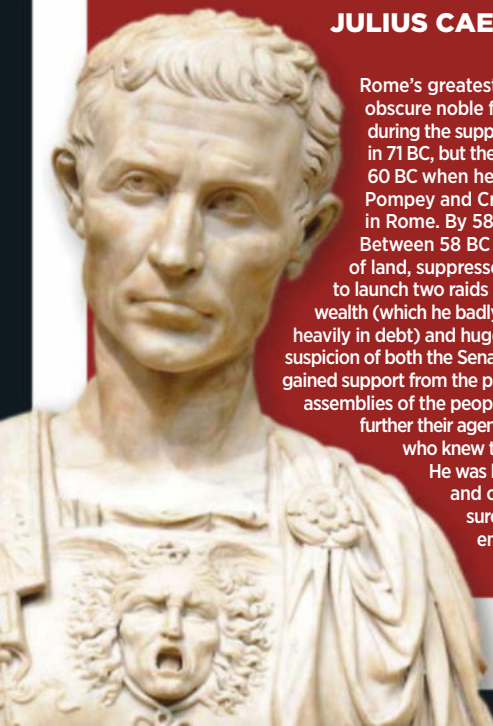
TWO MILITARY MASTERMINDS OF ROME HEAD ON

JULIUS CAESAR (100-44 BC)

Rome's greatest general came from a relatively obscure noble family. He was a tribune (staff officer) during the suppression of the Spartacus slave revolt in 71 BC, but the key moment in his career came in 60 BC when he concluded a secret alliance with Pompey and Crassus, the two most powerful men in Rome. By 58 BC, he had taken command in Gaul. Between 58 BC and 51 BC he conquered large tracts of land, suppressed a major rebellion, and still had time to launch two raids on Britain. This earned him enormous wealth (which he badly needed because he began the decade heavily in debt) and huge prestige, but eventually aroused the suspicion of both the Senate and his former ally, Pompey. Caesar gained support from the populares faction in Rome, who used the assemblies of the people rather than the aristocratic Senate to further their agendas, and was a charismatic commander who knew the names of many of his junior officers. He was bold and aggressive on the battlefield and often took risks, but he always made sure that he'd done everything he could to ensure that the odds were in his favour.

POMPEY THE GREAT (106-48 BC)

During his long career, Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey the Great) won a string of impressive military victories. He played an important part in Sulla's victory over Marius in the Roman civil war of 82 BC, fought in Sicily, Spain and Africa, helped to stamp out the Spartacus slave revolt, cleared the Mediterranean of pirates and conquered Armenia, Syria and Palestine. An excellent administrator, his organisation of Rome's newly won territories in the east was a huge success. Such was his power and prestige that, in 70 BC, although well below the legal age for such a post, he was appointed consul – the highest elected political office of the Roman Republic. The secret alliance he concluded with his rivals Julius Caesar and Marcus Crassus – cemented when he married Caesar's daughter, Julia – initially worked well. The trio dominated Roman politics for seven years. But, when Crassus was killed, Julia died and Caesar began amassing power in Gaul, the alliance fell apart. Pompey began to see Caesar as a dangerous enemy whose power urgently needed curbing.



WARRIORS AND WEAPONS

The backbone of both armies was provided by professional Italian heavy infantry. These were organised into 'centuries' of 80 men, each one commanded by a centurion who led from the front and a second-in-command called an optio, who was stationed in the rear

to keep the ranks in order. Six centuries made up a cohort, and ten cohorts a legion. This meant that on paper, a legion consisted of 4,800 men. In practice, this was rarely the case, especially if, like Caesar's legions at Pharsalus, they had been on campaign for some time.

SCUTUM

An oval, wooden shield reinforced with an iron rim to protect it from blows on its edge. The iron boss in the middle gave added protection and enabled the carrier to use the shield as a punching weapon.

GLADIUS

A 60-centimetre-long, double-edged sword that was normally used as a thrusting weapon. After throwing their pila, Roman infantry would draw these swords and move in for hand-to-hand combat.

PILUM

A throwing weapon consisting of a wooden shaft with a two-metre-long iron shank. The iron head could punch through a shield or armour, while the shank would bend on impact, making it impossible to throw back and difficult to remove from a shield.

GALEA

A bronze helmet with cheek guards. Could be fitted with a horsehair plume to make the wearer look taller and more imposing.

LORICA HAMATA

A flexible mail shirt made of thousands of interlocking iron rings. It was highly labour-intensive to manufacture but, with good maintenance, extremely long-lasting.





BATTLEFIELD PHARSALUS 9 AUGUST 48 BC

then moved on again. Once they were in range, they hurled their pila, drew their swords, and charged screaming at Pompey's men, who threw their own pila and braced themselves for the impact.

One of the first to reach them was Caius Crastinus, a veteran centurion from Caesar's tried and trusted Tenth Legion, which was stationed on the vulnerable right flank of the line. Before the battle began, he had promised Caesar that, alive or dead, he would deserve his commander's praise by the end of the day. And he kept his word. Caesar himself later recalled that Crastinus was the first man to run forward on the right, followed by a hand-picked force of 120 volunteers. According to another account, "the army testified that he had switched from rank to rank like a man possessed." Crastinus would earn his commander's praise, but he didn't survive the battle. He was eventually felled by a sword thrust that went into his mouth and came out the back of his neck.

SEVEN TO ONE

Pompey's infantry was coming under intense pressure but, by committing his reserves, he somehow ensured that his line held firm. It was now time for his horsemen to make their move, and the air echoed to the sound of thousands of hooves as Pompey's

massed cavalry thundered forward to attack. Caesar had an extra reason to watch their advance, for they were led by Titus Labienus, his old second-in-command in Gaul who had angered him by defecting to Pompey. With an advantage in numbers of about seven to one, the result was never in doubt, and Labienus duly pushed back the Caesarean cavalry who had ridden to oppose him.

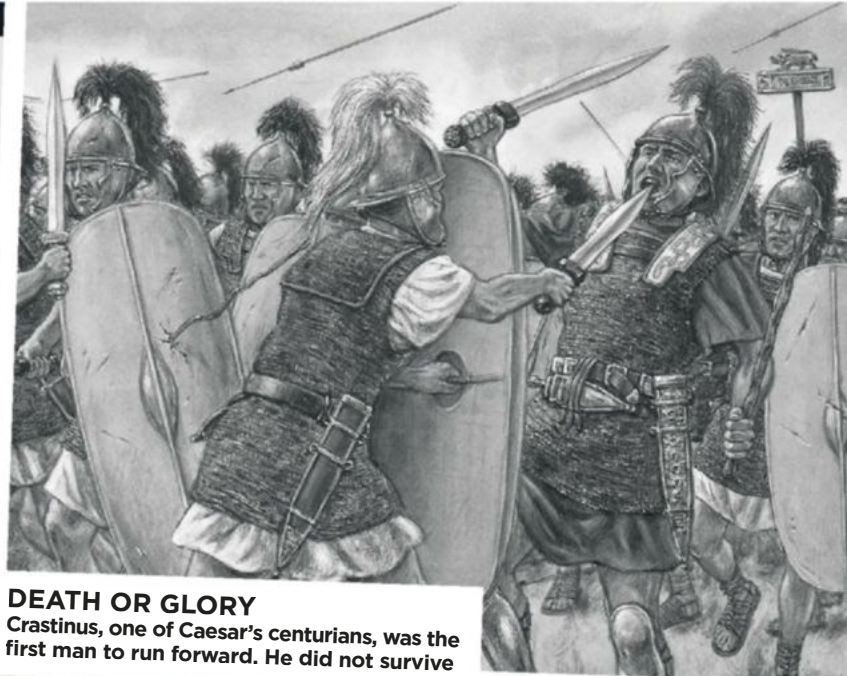
But he and his men were in for a shock. As Labienus's horsemen milled about trying to regain their order after their charge,

Caesar ordered his hidden fourth line of infantry to advance.

In one of the most devastating attacks ever made by infantry upon cavalry, they emerged from the clouds of dust that had hidden them

from view and did as Caesar had instructed, stabbing and thrusting with their pila at Labienus's disorganised horsemen. Taken by surprise, the cavalry panicked and stampeded to the rear, leaving the left wing of Pompey's army completely exposed.

Peering into the dust in an attempt to see what was happening, Pompey watched with horror as first his cavalry emerged in full retreat, and then the soldiers of Caesar's fourth line came into view as they wheeled around to attack his army in the flank. He'd already been forced to commit his reserves into the battle against Caesar's



DEATH OR GLORY

Crastinus, one of Caesar's centurians, was the first man to run forward. He did not survive

80

The number of fighting men in a Roman century

"Pompey watched in horror as his cavalry emerged in full retreat"

frontal assault, so he had nothing left to counter this new threat. When Caesar finally ordered his third line to join in the attack, Pompey realised that the battle was lost. With his allies streaming back in disorder and his legions slowly but surely giving ground, he abandoned the field and rode back to the temporary safety of his fortified camp.

While Pompey sat in his tent in shattered disbelief, Caesar was busy

on the battlefield, urging his men, who by now had the entire enemy army on the run, to carry on and complete their victory by capturing Pompey's camp and the treasures and supplies it housed. As Caesar's men drove off its defenders and burst into the camp, Pompey finally stirred. Exchanging his red general's cloak for the clothes of a common soldier, he rode away unnoticed, accompanied by a handful of trusted advisors.

Caesar was stunned by the opulence of his enemy's camp. "It was easy to deduce from their pursuit of inessential pleasures that they had no misgivings about the outcome of the day," he later wrote. Meanwhile, the pursuit went on until nightfall. According to Caesar, while 15,000 of Pompey's men were killed and a further 24,000 were taken prisoner, his own army lost just 200 rank-and-file and 30 centurions. It had been a stunning victory. ☉

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Assignations and assassinations

After the destruction of his army at Pharsalus, Pompey fled to Egypt. If he thought that it would provide him with a secure bolthole while he rallied his supporters, he was badly mistaken. He was immediately murdered on the orders of the advisors of the young Egyptian king Ptolemy XIII, who hoped to curry favour with Caesar. The Civil War might have ended there and then but

Caesar, who had followed Pompey to Egypt, spent several months in Alexandria getting involved in the dynastic struggle there and conducting a highly public affair with Cleopatra, its legendary queen. This allowed his remaining enemies to regroup, and forced him to fight further campaigns in Africa and Spain before victory was finally won.



BLOOD ON THEIR HANDS

Shortly after he returned to Rome, Caesar was assassinated

Caesar returned to Rome, where he made himself dictator for life. But his victory was to be short-lived. On 15 March 44 BC, he was assassinated by a group of disgruntled senators.

GET HOOKED

Find out more about the battle and those involved

READ:

Si Shephard's *Pharsalus 48 BC* (Osprey 2006) takes an in-depth and well-illustrated look at the Pharsalus campaign and the commanders and soldiers who fought in it.

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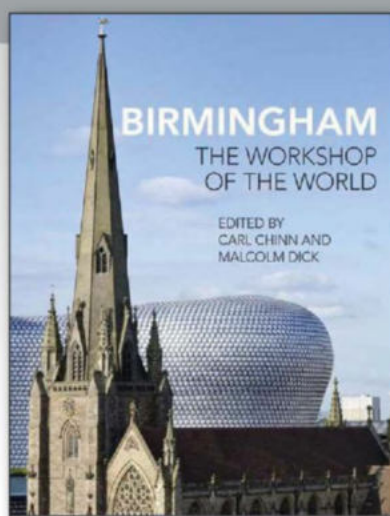
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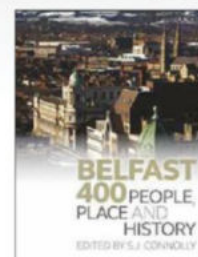
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TOP SECRET

SEX, LIES AND SPIES: THE PROFUMO AFFAIR

It was perhaps the biggest scandal in British political history, leading to jail sentences, suicide and the fall of a government. **Anna Harris** delves beneath the headlines...



THE IT GIRLS

MAIN: When the scandal broke, good-time girls Christine Keeler (*right*) and Mandy Rice-Davies found themselves at the centre of a media frenzy
INSET: Former Secretary of State for War John Profumo and his wife, after admitting his affair with Keeler





THOSE HAZY, LAZY DAYS

Stephen Ward, Christine Keeler and friends. Ward rented a riverside cottage from Lord Astor, which was just a mile from the main house at Cliveden. He often took his chums for a dip in the Astors' outdoor pool

Amongst the stack of black-and-white press photos that document the Profumo Affair – the sex ‘n’ spies scandal that shook up the 1960s – there are lots of well-thumbed shots of the affair’s ‘It’ girls, Christine Keeler and Mandy Rice-Davies. With their bouffant hairdos, neat twin-sets and feline-flicked eyes, they make the whole thing seem unutterably glamorous. Then there are the snaps of disgraced minister, John Profumo, once a rising star of the Conservative government, looking suitably humiliated as he drives away from Parliament and out of politics.

There is also a haunting image of Stephen Ward – the man at the centre of it all and the only person who didn’t survive it – that reveals both the scale of his personal downfall and the really dark heart of this scandal. The gifted osteopath, who once counted the likes of Elizabeth Taylor and Frank Sinatra amongst his glittering clientele, lies comatose on a stretcher. Ward was the scapegoat for everyone’s bad behaviour and he paid for it with his life. Three days after the picture was taken, he was dead.

FAST GIRLS & CHANCERS

Rewind two years. It’s 1961 and National Service has been abolished, John F Kennedy has been sworn in as the youngest-ever elected president of the United States, betting shops are legal, and Elvis and the Everly Brothers top the charts. The British are finally stepping out of the shadow of World War II – life is for living, opportunities are there for the taking and things are on the up. London is a hub for happening people, and glamour, quick wits and sheer pluck can get you far. Creative types, fast girls and chancers are descending on the capital, post-war migration from the Commonwealth is lighting up popular culture, and the ‘in crowd’ is an eclectic blend of the well-heeled and working-class movers and shakers.

“Politics was awash with intelligence... nobody was above suspicion and anyone could be a spy”





In an upstairs flat at 17 Wimpole Mews, Marylebone, Stephen Ward is with his latest protégée – 19-year-old Christine Keeler. Ward had ‘discovered’ her two years earlier, working as a showgirl in Murray’s Cabaret Club in Soho. He took her home to live with him and – revealing an unseemly delight for setting up liaisons between ‘alley cats’ and ‘aristos’ – introduced her to his party-loving chums. If you were a high society sort who liked a bit of slap and tickle, Ward was your man. He knew everyone and where the action could be found. His nickname was ‘The Fixer’.

Yet while London’s social scene was hotting up, the Cold War – an international power struggle of capitalism versus communism – was sending a chill through British politics. The USA and the Soviets were at odds over the Space Race, construction of the Berlin Wall was imminent and espionage was a very real threat to national security. In May 1961, ten years after the defection of suspected spies Burgess and Maclean to Russia, MI6 mole George Blake was charged with passing top-secret documents to Moscow and sentenced to 42 years in prison. Politics was awash with intelligence and counter-intelligence, nobody was above suspicion and anyone could be a spy.

TWO WORLDS COLLIDE

Whether anybody thought to remember this one sultry summer’s evening in July 1961 is a matter of supposition. Was it by accident or design that the politician and the party girl first came across each other? Could anyone have predicted that this brief encounter between toff and totty would have such far-reaching repercussions that would shake the Establishment to its core?



GRAND DESIGNS

TOP: **Cliveden in all its glory**
ABOVE RIGHT: **Soviet naval attaché Yevgeny Ivanov (standing) with Keeler and friends, at a summer picnic**

The portentous event took place at Cliveden House, an ostentatious country pile in Taplow, Buckinghamshire, owned by Lord ‘Bill’ Astor. Those present included Stephen Ward, osteopath to the wealthy and well connected, Yevgeny Ivanov, a Soviet naval attaché and, most notably, Conservative cabinet minister John ‘Jack’ Profumo and teenage showgirl Christine Keeler.

In *The Spectator* in 2014, Lord Astor’s son, William, recalled the fateful meeting: “It was a warm summer evening as my father Bill, Jack Profumo, his wife Valerie and other guests gathered for a dinner party at Cliveden. At the same time, Stephen Ward, who lived in one of the estate’s cottages a mile along the Thames from the house, had asked if he could use the pool after the family and guests had gone in to dinner. After a very grand evening... laughter was heard coming from the pool and some of the dinner guests drifted across the garden to see what the commotion was about. There, two worlds collided.”

WHO'S WHO The cast of characters



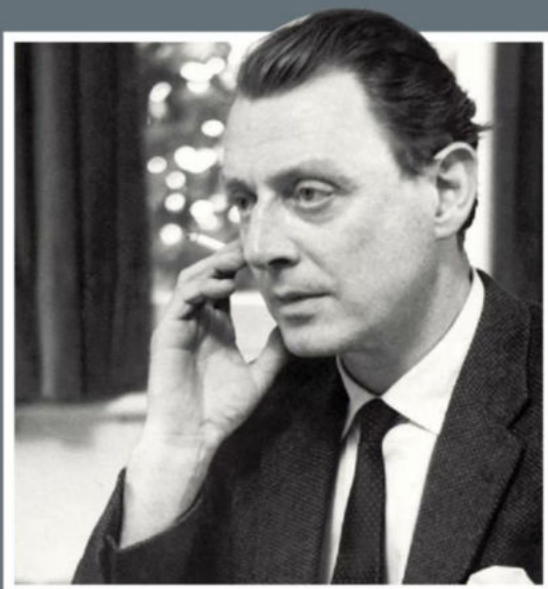
JOHN 'JACK' PROFUMO

The Secretary of State for War at the time of the scandal that took his name, John Profumo resigned from the cabinet in June 1963. He subsequently devoted himself to Toynbee Hall, a charitable organisation in the East End of London that supports communities in poverty. He began by washing dishes, helping with the playgroup and collecting rents. Later, he served with the charity's council, eventually becoming its chairman and then president. His reputation redeemed, he was awarded the CBE in 1975 and sat next to the Queen at Margaret Thatcher's 70th birthday party. He continued as a volunteer at Toynbee Hall until his death, aged 91, in 2006.



STEPHEN WARD

Ward's successful osteopathy practice and sideline as a portrait artist made him many important friends, including Lord Astor, Yevgeny Ivanov and John Profumo. The security services MI5 and MI6 used Ward to supply information on his society contacts and he knew of their attempt to persuade Russian naval attaché Yevgeny Ivanov to become a double agent.



CHRISTINE KEELER

Keeler grew up in a converted railway carriage in Berkshire. In her teens she ran off to London where she was 'discovered' by Stephen Ward. Her relationships with a Tory minister and a Soviet diplomat made her a household name. Just months after Profumo's resignation, Keeler was jailed for lying under oath at the trial of Lucky Gordon. After her release in 1964, she bought a house in Marylebone with money she received from the *News of the World* and has continued to sell her story over the years.

MANDY RICE-DAVIES

Solihull-raised Rice-Davies was just 16 when she met Keeler at Murray's Cabaret Club. Keeler introduced her to Ward and Ward introduced her to his friends. She never met John Profumo, but was called as a witness at Ward's trial. In 2013, along with two of Britain's most senior lawyers, Rice-Davies called for the guilty verdict of Stephen Ward to be overturned.



JOHNNY EDGECOMBE

Antiguan-born dope-dealer Johnny Edgecombe fired the gunshots at Stephen Ward's flat, which led to the scandalous revelations that became known as 'The Profumo Affair'.



LORD ASTOR

It was at Lord 'Bill' Astor's family estate, Cliveden, that Profumo and Keeler first met. During Ward's trial, when Astor denied a liaison with Mandy Rice-Davies, she famously quipped: "Well, he would, wouldn't he?"



YEVGENY IVANOV

Russian naval attaché, Yevgeny Ivanov regularly met up with Keeler at the same time as she was seeing Profumo. He was targeted by MI5, who wanted to persuade him to become a double agent. Before the scandal broke, he was recalled to Moscow.



LUCKY GORDON

Aloysius 'Lucky' Gordon, a British-based Jamaican jazz singer, was involved with Keeler while she was seeing Johnny Edgecombe. In June 1963, Gordon was falsely jailed for assaulting Keeler. She was later charged with perjury.



TANGLED WEB
Edgecombe and Aloysius 'Lucky' Gordon, both witnesses, leave the Treasury with a police escort

First into the walled garden was Valerie Profumo, who anxiously covered up a topless Christine Keeler with a towel before the other guests arrived. But Christine had already been spotted by Jack Profumo.

Profumo was smitten and, spurred on by Ward, he and Keeler embarked on a short-lived affair until he ended it. And that was that. However, what prevented this tawdry tale from being brushed under the carpet was the fact that Profumo was the Secretary of State for War and Keeler was also involved with the Soviet naval attaché Yevgeny Ivanov. There were whispers of pillow talk – had Keeler extracted secrets from the Secretary of State for War and passed them on to a Russian spy? The rumours reached Fleet Street but, thanks to the (then) British tradition of respecting the private lives of British politicians, the affair didn't make the papers. All was well until an incident at Stephen Ward's flat five months later blew any hopes of a cover-up out the water.

SHOTS IN A STREET

Post-Profumo, Keeler hooked up with several men including Jamaican singer Aloysius 'Lucky' Gordon and Antiguan-born Johnny Edgecombe, a dope-dealing drifter. While neither of these men had any direct connection to the scandal,

“Clutching a pistol, Edgecombe shouted for Christine. When she refused to let him in, he fired a volley of shots”



CRIME OF PASSION
Police detectives inspect bullet holes at Stephen Ward's flat

their involvement with Keeler – which included Gordon holding her hostage for two days while wielding an axe, and Edgecombe then slashing Gordon's face with a knife – led to the affair becoming public knowledge.

Following the knife incident, Edgecombe asked Keeler to get him a solicitor so he could hand himself in to police before Gordon sought revenge. Keeler, allegedly jealous that Edgecombe had taken another lover, refused to help him and even said she planned to give evidence against him in court.

Edgecombe was incandescent and Keeler sought sanctuary at Ward's flat in Wimpole Mews. At lunchtime on 14 December 1962, Edgecombe leapt out of a minicab clutching a pistol, shouting for Christine. When Keeler,

who was holed up with her friend Mandy Rice-Davies, refused to let him in, he fired a volley of shots at the front door.

No one was hurt and Edgecombe was arrested, which was hardly stop-the-press news. However, this was what the papers had been waiting for. The incident provided an opportunity for Fleet Street's finest to dig deeper into those Profumo-Keeler-Ivanov rumours and, the following day, Edgecombe's appearance in court made the front page of *The Daily Telegraph*.

At his Old Bailey trial three months later, Edgecombe was acquitted of assaulting Gordon, but jailed for seven years for possessing a firearm. When Keeler didn't show up at the trial, the press let rip. On 15 March, the *Daily Express* ran the headline: “War Minister >



CROWD PLEASER

A police officer clears a path through the hordes of press and spectators outside the Old Bailey

WHATEVER NEXT?

Sensational stories of politicians and aristos caught with their trousers down made for tabloid gold. The papers, at least, had never had it so good.



“Shock” alongside a large picture of Keeler under the heading: “Vanished”.

Over in the House of Commons, Labour MP George Wigg, in an obvious swipe at the Tories, forced Profumo’s hand. He raised the issue of the rumours surrounding Profumo not, he claimed, to embarrass the Secretary of State for War, but because the Ivanov connection was a matter of national security. Profumo told Parliament that he knew Keeler but vehemently denied that there was any “impropriety” in their relationship. His convincing denial diffused the situation – for a while.

SAUCY SECRETS

The press refused to let it lie. Reporters dusted off their wallets and people started talking. Mandy Rice-Davies told the *Daily Sketch* that Christine Keeler had sexual relationships with Profumo and Ivanov. Christine Keeler confessed

to the *Daily Express* that she had sometimes seen Profumo and Ivanov on the same day. In a television interview, Stephen Ward stated that he had warned the security services about Keeler’s relationship with Profumo. What had been cocktail-party gossip had grown into a scandal of mammoth proportions and someone had to pay.

Two days after the television interview, Ward was arrested. He was hauled before the Old Bailey on charges of procuring women and living off immoral earnings. In the highly sensationalised trial, Keeler testified under oath about her relationship with Profumo. The country was captivated – what naughty, saucy secrets would be revealed next?

The Secretary of State for War had no option but to ‘fess up. He was forced to admit to Parliament that Keeler had been his mistress and that he had lied to the Commons. Sex, lies and Soviets?



This was the stuff that could topple a government. Profumo had to resign, which he did on 4 June 1963.

The next day the *Daily Mirror* asked: "What the hell is going on in this country? All power corrupts and the Tories have been in power for nearly 12 years." The pressure was now on the Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan. He refused to resign, but realising he had to do something, he called on respected English lawyer and judge Lord Denning to lead an enquiry into the "circumstances leading to the resignation of the former Secretary of State for War, Mr J D Profumo". Denning concluded that there had been no breaches of security arising from the Ivanov connection and the primary responsibility for the scandal was with Profumo for giving a false statement in the House of Commons. The report, published in September 1963, was criticised as a 'whitewash', but it enabled Macmillan to hang on as PM.

A FARCE OF A TRIAL

The biggest scandal of the whole affair, however, was Stephen Ward's trial. The son of a vicar and former tea salesman may have been a social climber and sexual voyeur, but he wasn't a pimp. Keeler and Rice-Davies were party girls who wouldn't turn down a gift from a grateful admirer, but they weren't

"Sex, lies and Soviets? This was the stuff that could topple a government. Profumo had no option but to resign"

prostitutes. The premise of the trial was a farce, but it didn't bother the prosecution.

In court, Keeler affirmed she had sex with John Profumo and two other men, who had each given her money and gifts. During cross-examination she confessed that some of this cash was paid to Ward for rent, electricity and food while living at his flat. Rice-Davies (who'd been arrested by a corrupt Scotland Yard officer and was told she'd only be let out of Holloway prison if she agreed to testify) also admitted receiving gifts and money – some of which she gave to Ward for unpaid rent.

This 'evidence' was all the prosecution needed and Ward's defence lawyer – a jovial man called James Burge, who was one of Ward's patients – was out of his league. Prosecutor Mervyn Griffith-



OVER AND OUT
Macmillan was ousted by Labour's Harold Wilson (below)

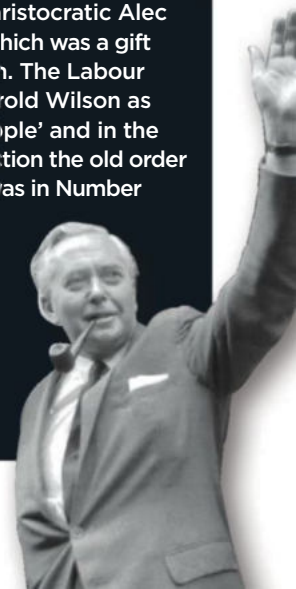
POLITICAL FALLOUT

Sleaze was the final blow

Prior to the Profumo Affair, the Conservative Party had been steadily declining in popularity. Between 1957 and 1963, Harold Macmillan transformed from a confident premier, running a country where Britons had "never had it so good", to a prime minister under pressure.

In July 1962, 'Supermac' became 'Mac the Knife' after he sacked seven ministers, in what became known as the 'Night of the Long Knives'. This ploy to boost the party's popularity didn't work and there was more bad news when Britain's application to join the Common Market was rejected by France, dashing hopes for economic growth.

For the Macmillan regime, the timing of the Profumo Affair couldn't have been worse. Sleaze delivered the final blow for a government seen as outdated, incompetent and out of step with the public mood. In October 1963, Macmillan, who had hoped to lead the Tories into the next election, resigned due to ill health. He was replaced by the aristocratic Alec Douglas-Home, which was a gift for the opposition. The Labour Party pitched Harold Wilson as a 'man of the people' and in the 1964 General Election the old order was out, Wilson was in Number 10 and a new era of politics had begun. Wilson declared: "If the past belongs to the Tories, the future belongs to us, all of us."



THE MAN WHO LIED

John Profumo, Britain's former Secretary of State for War, drives home with his wife, Valerie Hobson, after resigning from government

TOP FIVE

Britain's biggest political scandals



THE SUEZ CRISIS

After Israel invaded Egypt in October 1956 to remove President Nasser from power, Britain and France ordered a ceasefire. This was ignored, so they sent in paratroopers, scorning US President Eisenhower's warning against military intervention. There had been a secret agreement for Egypt's attack to provide a pretext for an Anglo-French invasion. Eisenhower was incensed, Prime Minister Anthony Eden was forced to resign, and the incident undermined Britain's position as a major world power.

PALACE TRAITOR

Anthony Blunt was the surveyor of the Queen's pictures and a knight of the realm. He also passed secrets to Moscow throughout World War II as a member of the Cambridge Five – a group of spies recruited while at university. He confessed all in 1964 in exchange for immunity, but his spy past was kept secret until 1979.



THE STONEHOUSE SCANDAL

When Labour MP John Stonehouse went missing and a pile of clothes was found on a beach in Miami in November 1974, he was presumed dead. In fact, Stonehouse had faked his own death to escape business debts and begin a new life with his former secretary in Australia. He was caught and extradited to England, but continued his career as an MP.

THE GAY LIBERAL

During the '60s, when gay sex was still illegal in Britain, Liberal MP and later party leader Jeremy Thorpe was the subject of homosexuality rumours. In 1979, he was acquitted of incitement to murder his male ex-lover after a three-year scandal.



ARCHERGATE

When *News of the World* broke the story of politician Jeffrey Archer's relationship with call girl Monica Coghlan, he sued for libel and won the suit through false alibis. When proof of his lies came to light, he was convicted of perjury and sent to jail.



ON TRIAL

On 3 July 1963, Ward was released on bail. A month later he was dead

JUDGEMENT DAY

While most of the charges against him were dismissed, Ward was convicted of living off immoral earnings. He didn't live to hear the final verdict.



“Ward was the scapegoat for everyone's bad behaviour and he paid for it with his life”

Jones had established that Christine Keeler and Mandy Rice-Davies had taken money after having sex and had both given some of it to Ward. It was enough for a conviction. As for Ward's high society 'friends', they stayed well away, fearful of being tainted by the scandal. Not one of them came to testify in his favour – something that the Judge, Archie Pellow Marshall, was quick to pick up on. In his summing up he said: “If Stephen Ward was telling the truth in the witness box, there are in this city many witnesses of high estate and low who could have come and testified in support of his evidence.”

The Judge's words upset Ward deeply. He returned to a friend's flat, took some sleeping pills, and wrote notes to his

closest friends. In one he penned: “It is really more than I can stand – the horror, day after day at the court and in the streets. It is not only fear, it is a wish not to let them get me. I would rather get myself. I do hope I have not let people down too much.” As he fell into a coma, the court found him guilty, but he died in hospital before the sentence could be passed.

Ward, once a favourite of London's fashionable society, had only six mourners at his funeral. By his grave lay a single wreath of one hundred white carnations. A card, signed by the critic and writer Kenneth Tynan, simply said: “To Stephen Ward, Victim of Hypocrisy”. 📍



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Was Stephen Ward guilty of the crimes with which he was charged? Who was really to blame?

email: editor@historyrevealed.com



STEPHEN WARD

Was it suicide or murder?

For Britain's social and political elite, Ward's death meant reputations that might have been destroyed by further disclosures remained intact. For the intelligence services, who had dipped in and out of Ward's "thriving little London setup with all sorts of big names and diplomats swimming in and out," as one MI6 officer put it, his death rid them of someone with too much inside information. They certainly didn't come to his aid.

In *The Telegraph*, Lee Tracey, a long-time MI6 agent, revealed: "Ward had been their man, a source of useful information on the peccadilloes of MPs, peers, diplomats and others. But when the Profumo story exploded, MI5 (the domestic security service) and MI6 (the foreign intelligence service) both involved with Ward, ran for cover." But was the need to hush things up so great that wiping out Ward was the only option?

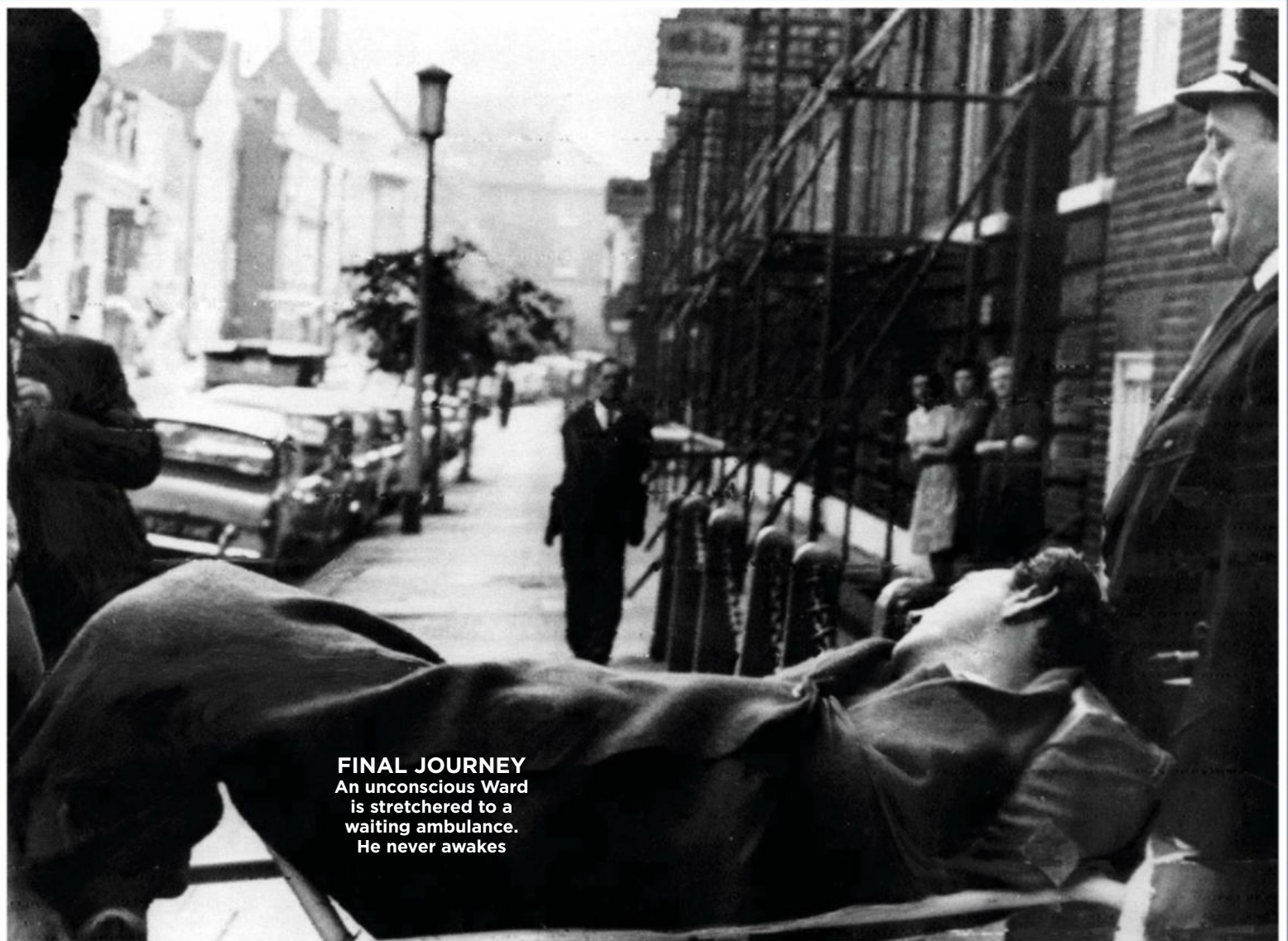
According to Tracey it was. He claims that a former intelligence colleague, Stanley Rytter, a freelance operative for MI5 and MI6, confessed to him on his deathbed that he was paid to kill Ward to ensure his silence. Tracey said: "Stanley Rytter is the one who killed Ward. I know because he told me. He convinced Ward that he ought to have a good night's sleep and take some sleeping pills. He let Ward doze off and then woke him again and told him to take his tablets. Another half an hour later or so, he woke Ward again and told him he'd forgotten to take his sleeping pills. So it went on, until Ward had overdosed."

The entertainer and former 'Goon' Michael Bentine, who worked as an intelligence officer for MI9 during World War II and had known Ward for some time, commented on his death: "A Special Branch friend of mine told me Ward was assisted in his dying. I think he was murdered."

WILL THE TRUTH FINALLY COME OUT IN 2046?

There is no court case in British history that has been so covered up as that of Stephen Ward. All records relating to the Profumo Affair – the transcripts of the trial, the police evidence and the Denning papers – are not to be released until the year 2046. Requests to release them have continually been refused.

In 2013, one of Britain's most senior lawyers, Lord Hutchinson QC, along with Geoffrey Robertson QC and Mandy Rice-Davies, called for the guilty verdict of Stephen Ward to be overturned. Lord Hutchinson commented: "The continuing suppression of these documents, the summing up of the case, to me, shows that the Establishment still goes on. It's still looking after itself."



FINAL JOURNEY
An unconscious Ward
is stretchered to a
waiting ambulance.
He never awakes

ALAMY X1, GETTY X3, PRESS ASSOCIATION X2, TOPFOTO X1, JOHN FROST NEWSPAPERS X1

The luckiest people in history

Most of us will experience at least a little good fortune in our lives, but for some the luck just keeps on coming



Cantankerous president Roosevelt was born with a weak heart, but he disobeyed doctors' advice and lived a famously adventurous life.

ADOLPHE SAX

Children can be notoriously accident-prone, but few more so than future woodwind inventor Adolphe Sax. All before he reached adolescence, he had fallen three floors, drank a bowl of sulphuric acid, nearly drowned, suffocated and survived poisoning. His mother even claimed "he's condemned to misfortune, he won't live", but he proved his sceptical parents wrong, and went on to invent one of the most iconic musical instruments of the 20th century.



Jessop was one of the 20 female staff to escape the disastrous sinking

VIOLET JESSOP

This Irish nurse amazingly managed to escape three shipwrecks. In 1911, she was working on the *Olympic* when it crashed into a warship near Southampton, and only just crawled back to port. Less than a year later, she saved a baby's life as the *Titanic* sank. In WWI, she was on hospital ship *Britannic* as it was struck by a mine. The lifeboat she was in was dragged into the current, so she jumped into the sea. Surprisingly, she continued working on boats for another 40 years.

After her retirement, Jessop received a phone call from someone claiming to be the baby she saved.



TSUTOMU YAMAGUCHI

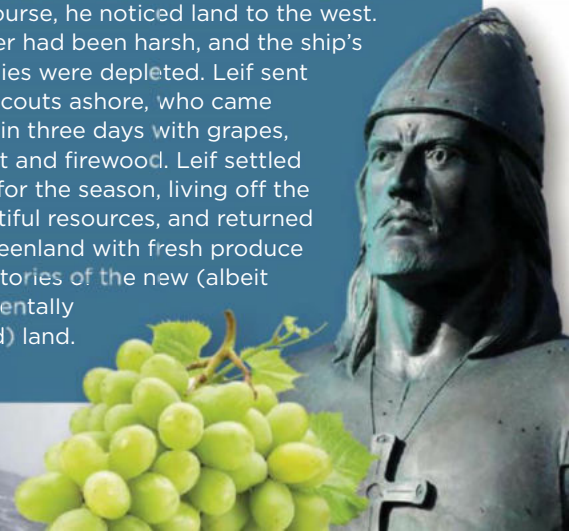
Tsutomu Yamaguchi was caught in Hiroshima on business as it was hit by the first atomic bomb. He survived, despite being within two miles of ground zero. He returned home to Nagasaki. As he described the incident to his boss, the second A-bomb fell – once again, less than two miles away. Living to tell the tale, he became a vehement activist for nuclear disarmament, and reached the ripe old age of 93.

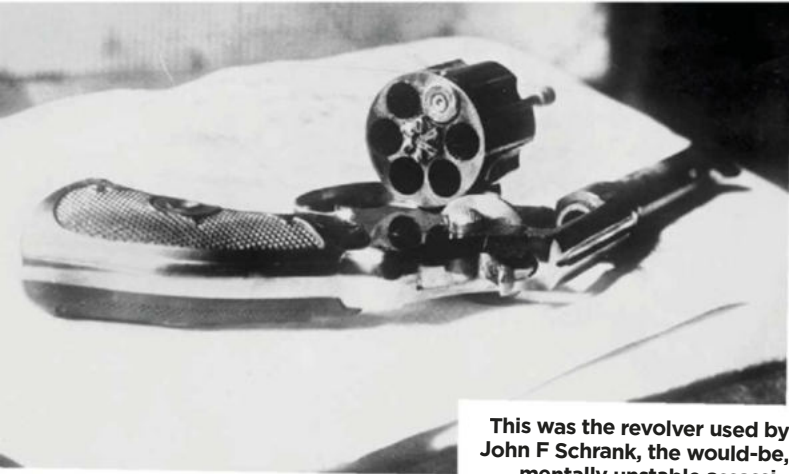


Hiroshima and Nagasaki were completely ruined after the blasts, but Yamaguchi survived both

LEIF THE LUCKY

Centuries before Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, Viking explorer Leif Erikson (aptly called 'the lucky') set eyes on it. His mission was to bring Christianity to Greenland, but after his ship was blown off course, he noticed land to the west. Winter had been harsh, and the ship's supplies were depleted. Leif sent two scouts ashore, who came back in three days with grapes, wheat and firewood. Leif settled here for the season, living off the bountiful resources, and returned to Greenland with fresh produce and stories of the new (albeit accidentally found) land.





This was the revolver used by John F Schrank, the would-be, mentally unstable assassin

TEDDY ROOSEVELT

Presidents don't usually take assassination attempts lightly, but Teddy Roosevelt easily shrugged one off. On his way to speak in Wisconsin, the President was shot in the chest. Thankfully, his steel glasses case and the 50-page speech he was carrying slowed the bullet so it didn't pierce his lung. He remarked, "It takes more than that to kill a bull moose", before reciting the speech in full.



Vesna Vulović became a hero in Yugoslavia

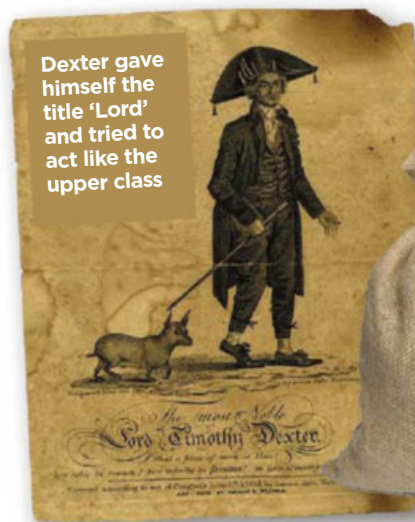
VESNA VULOVIĆ

A young Serbian air stewardess, who had come in for work on the wrong day, soon found herself plummeting 33,000 feet after an explosion destroyed her plane. The only person ever to survive a fall from this height with no parachute, she attributes her serendipitous survival to a passing medic and a catering trolley, which trapped her within the plane's protective fuselage as it fell.

TIMOTHY DEXTER

Contemporaries of this 18th-century Massachusetts eccentric were laughing on the other side of their faces when his ill-planned ideas paid off. His first misadventure was buying a load of depreciated currency, just before the government reinstated it – meaning Dexter became very rich. His neighbours resented him, giving him bad business advice in the hopes it would cripple him, but it only served to make him more successful. He sold mittens in the Caribbean and made a profit when traders heading to Siberia bought them. He literally sent coals to Newcastle,

and they arrived just as a strike meant high demand. In his autobiography, he complained about politicians, the clergy, and even his wife.



HARRISON FORD

Harrison Ford has had Lady Luck on his side throughout his career. The young Ford started working in Hollywood as a carpenter, after a string of unsuccessful auditions. Having worked on the homes of George Lucas and Francis Ford Coppola, he was asked to audition for roles that helped launch his career, such as *American Graffiti*. In 2014, while working on the set of *Star Wars: The Force Awakens*, the hefty door of the Millennium Falcon fell on top of him. A court ruled that Ford could have died in the incident, were it not for an emergency stop

The Hollywood star and action man has been in some scrapes of his own



button that was pressed just in time. Finally, in 2015, he escaped death again when the vintage plane he was piloting crashed into a tree.

ROY SULLIVAN

Getting struck by lightning is an unlikely experience, but US park ranger Roy Sullivan was hit seven times. Nicknamed the 'spark ranger', his first strike came in 1942, when he was trying to escape a building caught in the eye of the storm. Three decades later, his car was hit, but it shielded him. Next time he was driving in a storm, he tried to outrun the lightning, but he got out of the car when he felt he was at a safe distance and a rod knocked him off his feet. He would be hit again when he was tending his garden, on duty, and even after retirement, but was never seriously injured.



Park ranger Sullivan was often avoided because people feared they'd be struck too

Nichiren's miraculous escape meant he could write important treatises in Japanese Buddhism

NICHIREN

This 13th-century Japanese priest is best known for founding his own branch of Buddhism, but his life may have been cut short were it not for a well-timed lunar phenomenon. As he was taken to his place of execution, his head placed on the chopping block, a strange light flashed across the sky. It temporarily blinded his executioner, allowing Nichiren to escape. He lived not just another day, but another 11 years.



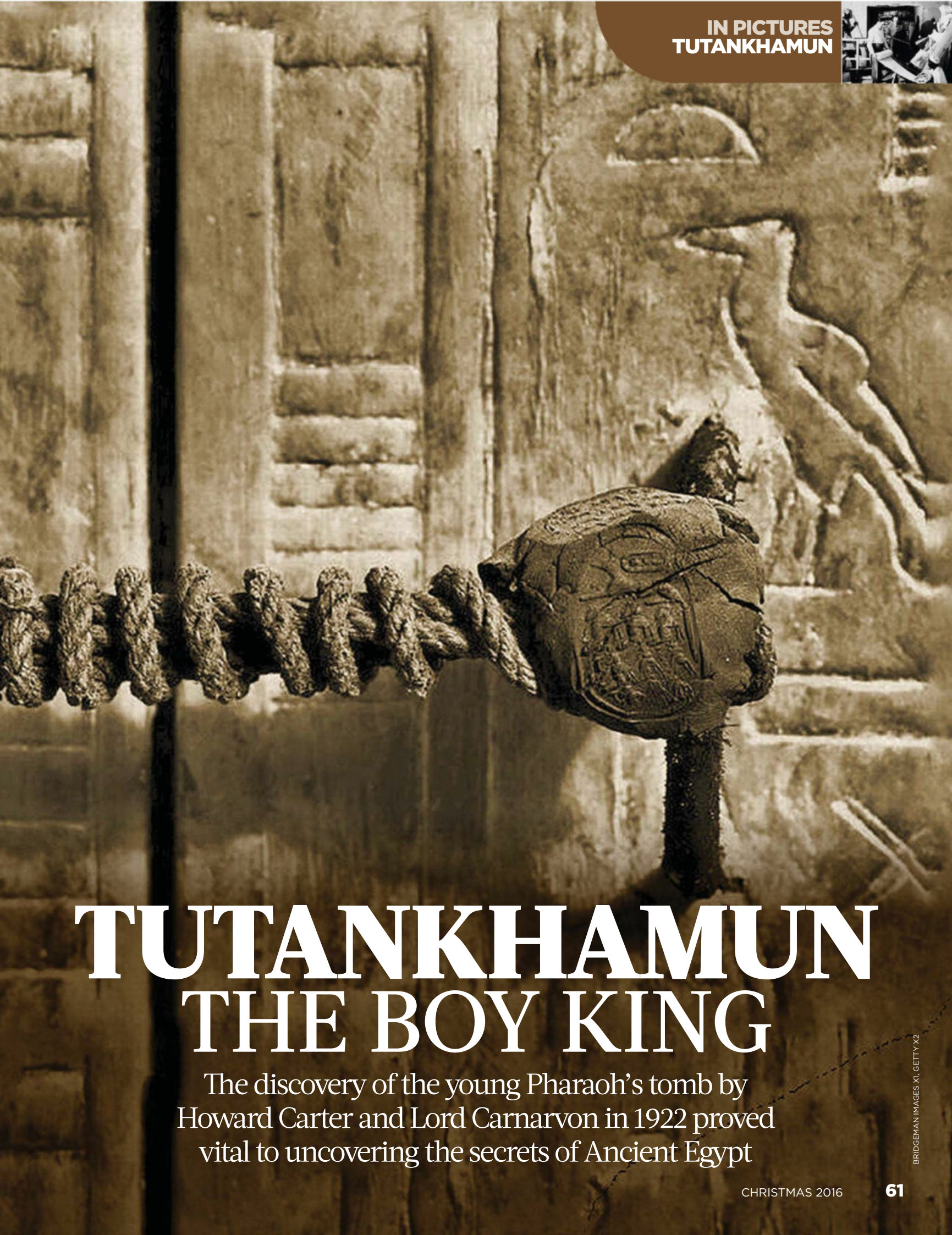
WHAT DO YOU THINK?
Lotto winners and accident survivors missed out – who else could we have included?
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com



TOMB RAIDERS

MAIN: Unlike most other tombs in Ancient Egypt, Tutankhamun's (who died at age 18) was almost untouched by grave robbers. This seal to his fifth shrine had not been broken in over 3,200 years **LEFT:** Tutankhamun's second coffin (he had three) was decorated with gold and lapis lazuli. He holds the symbols of pharaonic power, the crook and flail





TUTANKHAMUN THE BOY KING

The discovery of the young Pharaoh's tomb by Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon in 1922 proved vital to uncovering the secrets of Ancient Egypt



IN PICTURES TUTANKHAMUN

Perhaps the greatest discovery in history, the unearthing of Egyptian Pharaoh Tutankhamun's tomb took place on 4 November 1922. British archaeologist Howard Carter, funded by amateur Egyptologist Lord Carnarvon, is credited with this incredible find. But were it not for a little luck, the elaborate burial site of the boy king may never have been found at all.

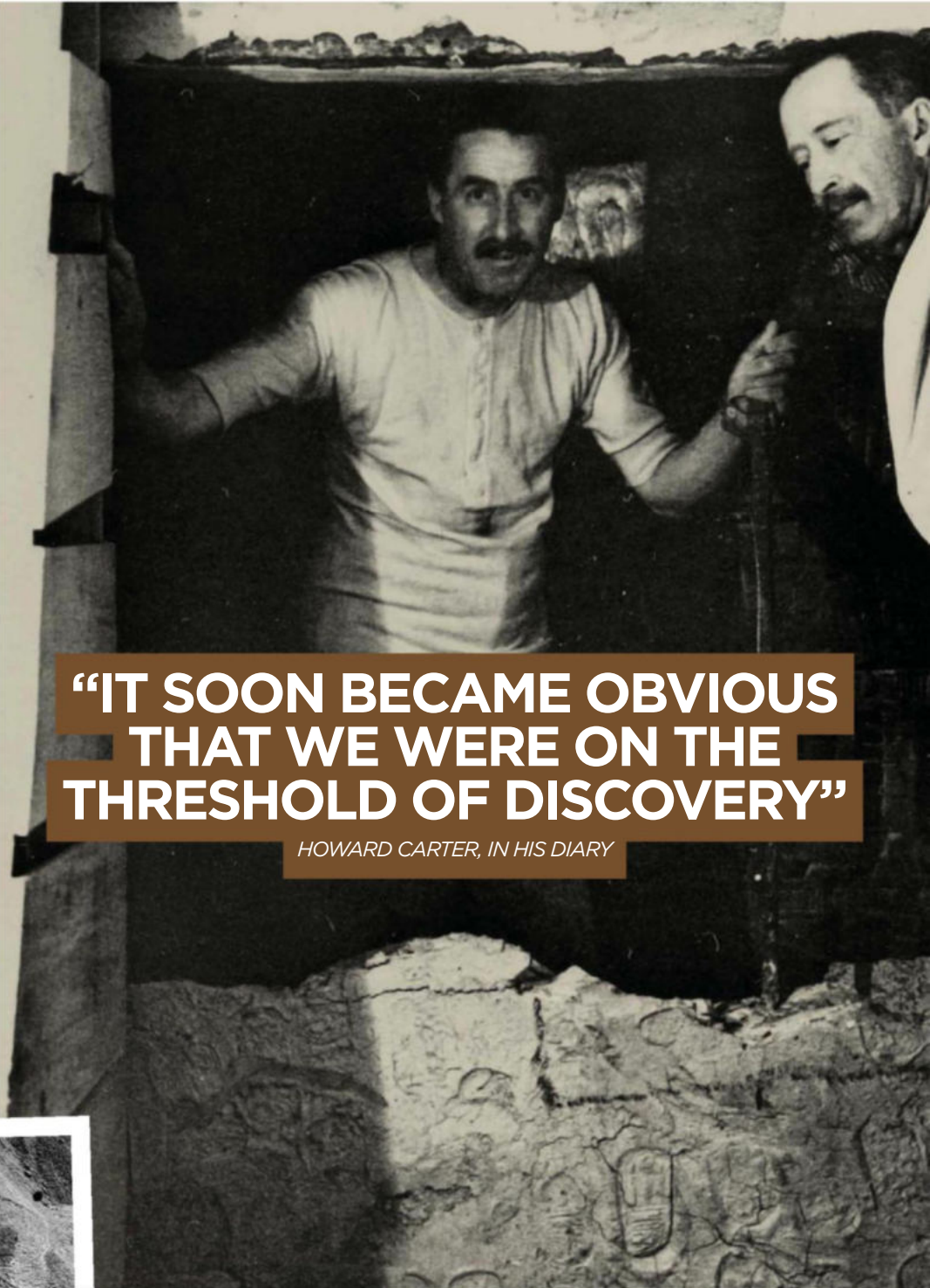
A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

Howard Carter, a trained artist, found his true calling at age 17, when he was sent to Egypt to assist a family friend in recording the discovery of tombs at Beni Hasan. He worked his way up the greasy pole until he resigned from his post at the Egyptian Antiquities Service in a fit of hot temper, after falling out with his superiors.

This led to a difficult few years for Carter, until he met his patron. Lord Carnarvon, an aristocrat, had been ordered to winter in Egypt due to a respiratory ailment. He took up Egyptology as a hobby, but his lack of expertise meant the best artefact he ever found was a mummified cat. Carter's knowledge and experience allowed them to build a dynamic relationship, but this became strained after years of little success. His wealthy benefactor was ready to throw in the towel, but Carter persuaded him to fund one last season of digging in 1922.

While conventional wisdom dictated that all the tombs in the Valley of the Kings had been unearthed, Carter was sceptical. He argued that the 1907 discovery of an embalming

ALAMY X3, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES XI, GETTY X3



**"IT SOON BECAME OBVIOUS
THAT WE WERE ON THE
THRESHOLD OF DISCOVERY"**

HOWARD CARTER, IN HIS DIARY



DIGGING UP THE DEAD

This view of the Valley of the Kings at Luxor, Egypt, shows the plurality of the tombs in the area. The tents show the work going on at Tutankhamun's tomb, and on the hill, the entrances to Ramesses V and VI's final resting places can clearly be seen.

KEY PLAYERS

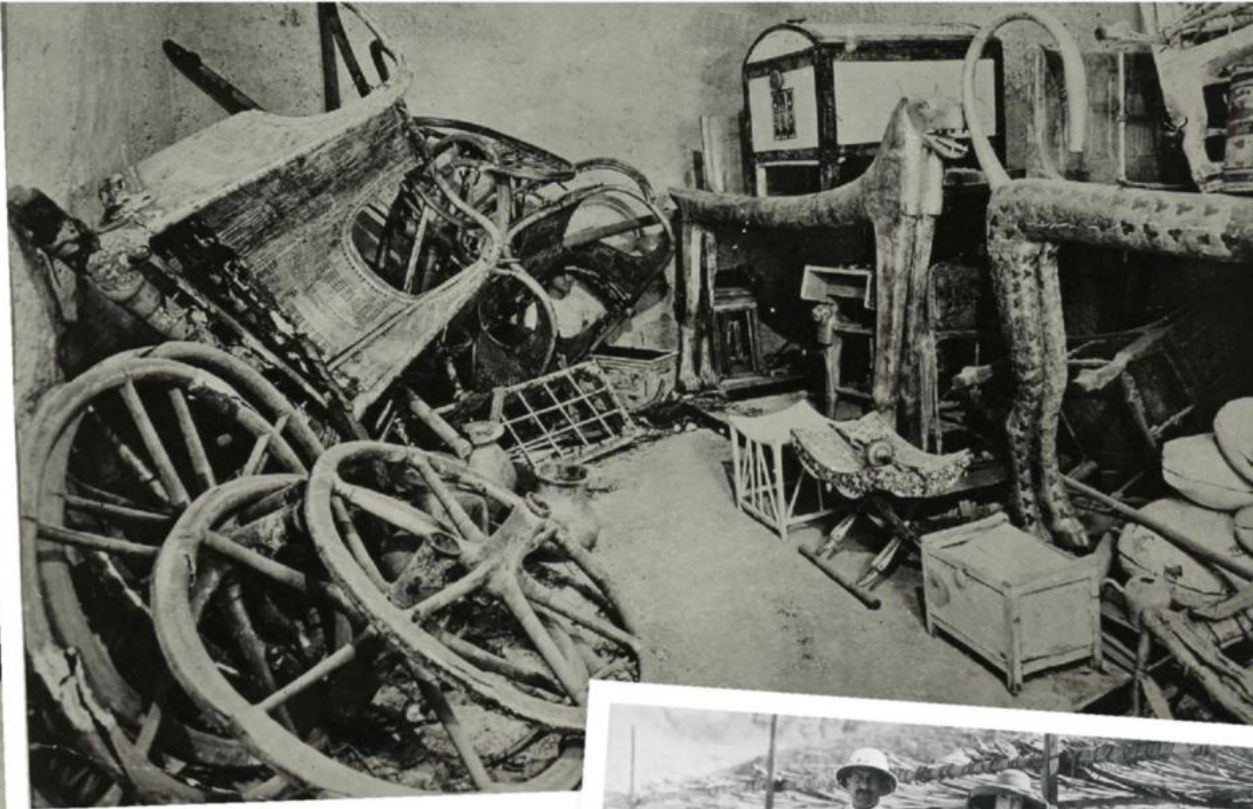
The team behind the discovery poses outside another tomb. The young woman is Evelyn Carnarvon, daughter of Lord Carnarvon. She affectionately holds Carter's arm.



HISTORY BOYS

LEFT: Howard Carter, on the left, opens the door to Tutankhamun's burial chamber with Lord Carnarvon, his benefactor, by his side. The burial chamber was the very last room to be explored by the team.

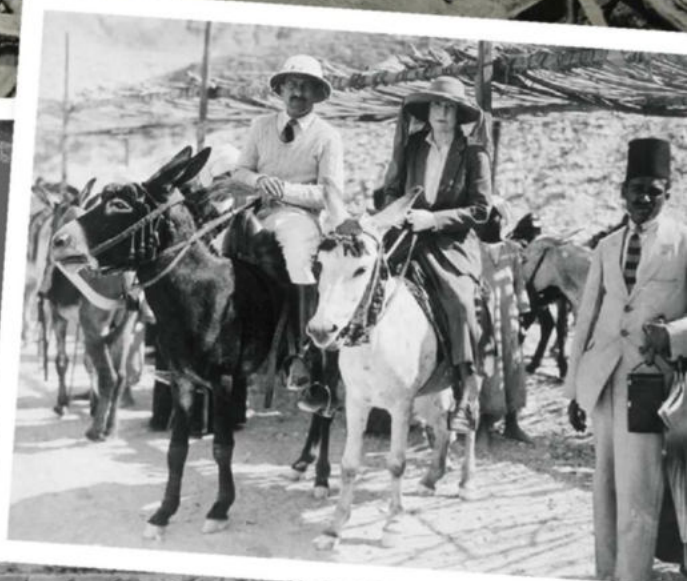
RIGHT: The antechamber (the first room) was found in a state of disarray from previous attempted robberies. Among other precious objects, Carter found chariot parts, chests filled with gold, couches, even beds and stools.



IN THE PUBLIC EYE

INSET: Tourists, such as this wealthy pair of donkey-riders, were a frequent annoyance to Carter and his team. Once news of the discovery got out, people flocked to the site.

BELOW: Egyptian dignitaries, wearing the fez, meet with Carnarvon in February 1923, after the tomb was partially opened to allow press and notables a peek inside.



GUARDIAN ANGELS

These sentinel statues (left) stand guard over the entrance to the room of the King's sarcophagus. Untouched for 3,000 years, the burial chamber is the only one of its kind.

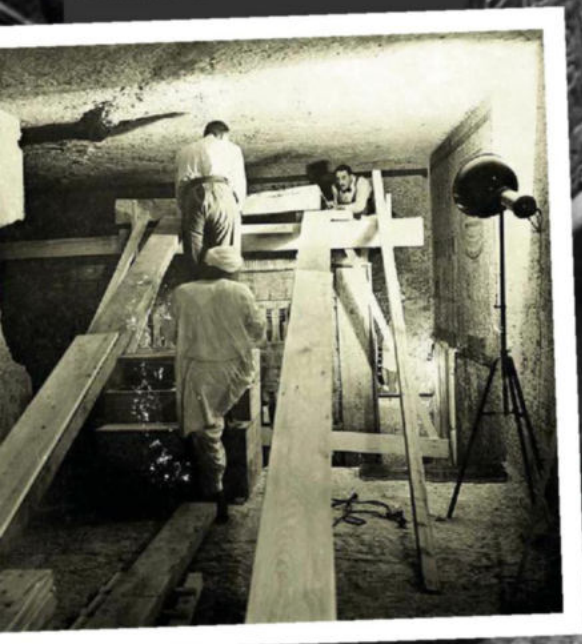


**“CAN YOU SEE ANYTHING?”
IT WAS ALL I COULD DO TO
GET OUT THE WORDS “YES,
WONDERFUL THINGS”**

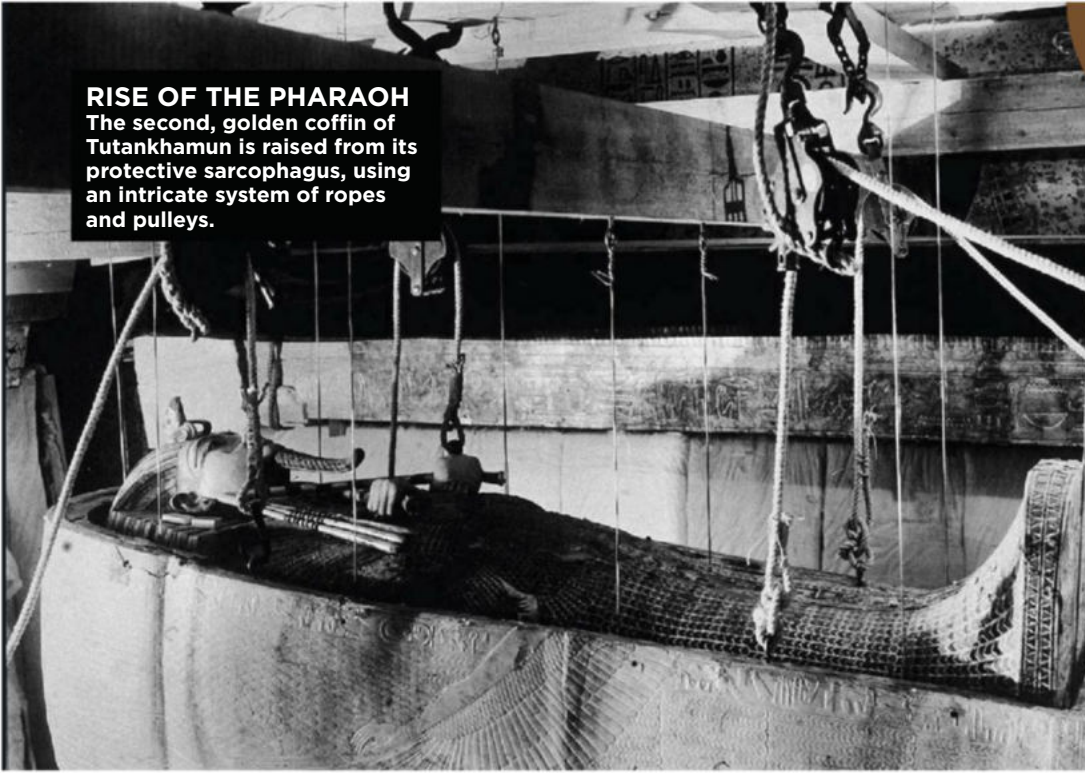
TIME TO SHRINE

MAIN: Carter, associate Arthur Callendar and their team recreate the moment they opened the wooden doors of the three shrines, revealing the ornate sarcophagus inside it. The hieroglyphs represent ancient deities, life and stability.

INSET: The archaeologists dismantle the first shrine, which had protected the young pharaoh from evil spirits for thousands of years. It took 84 days to carefully dismantle it.



RISE OF THE PHARAOH
The second, golden coffin of Tutankhamun is raised from its protective sarcophagus, using an intricate system of ropes and pulleys.



room with Tutankhamun's name on it, plus other items bearing his seal, suggested that the young king's burial site had not yet been found. Carnarvon was enthralled, so Carter and his Egyptian crew excavated some ancient workmen's huts at the base of Ramesses VI's tomb, a possible location for the lost pharaoh.

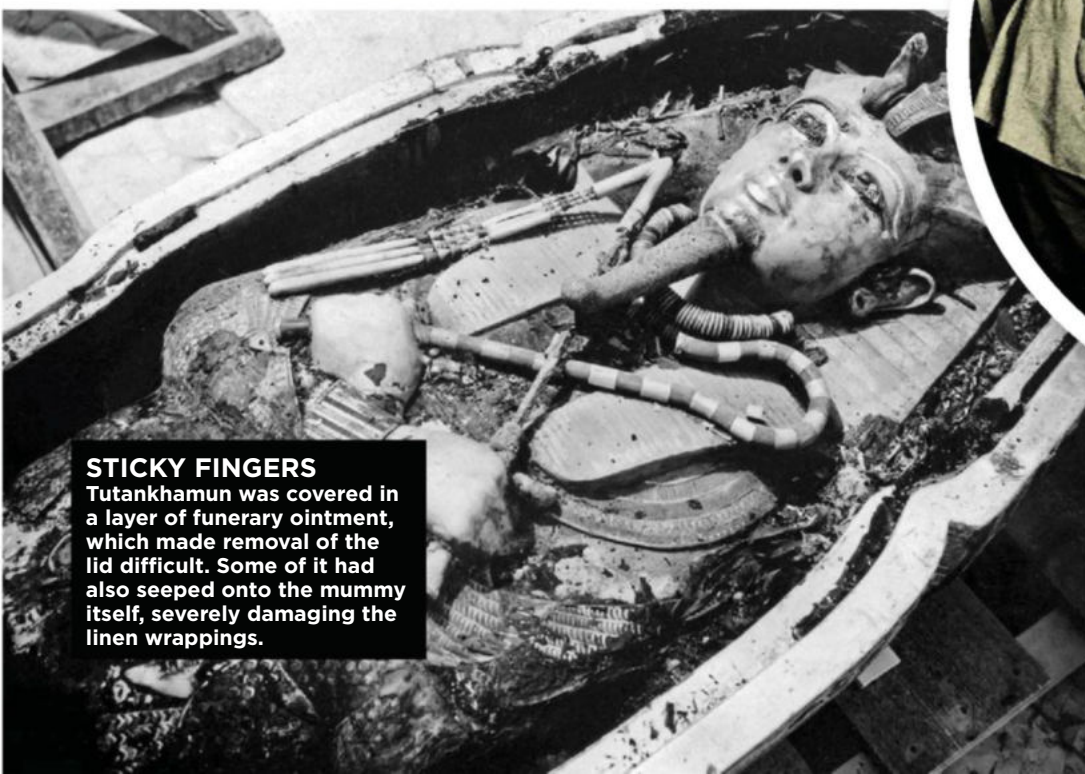
Four days later, the team struck something. It's often claimed that a water boy was playing in the sand and uncovered a step cut into the rock. Whether this is true or not, the discovery was paramount. Twelve more steps and the top of a door were soon revealed, as well as clues dating from Tutankhamun's 18th dynasty. Carter immediately telegrammed Carnarvon, who was in England, informing him they had made a "wonderful discovery". Carter would have to wait an agonising two weeks for him to arrive, so they could open the door together.

Carnarvon and his daughter Evelyn rushed to the site. The stairs were uncovered, this time showing the whole doorway and the 16 steps that led to it. The door was photographed, then removed. What the duo saw behind it was a corridor, filled with stones to prevent tomb robbers stealing the treasures within. The tireless team dug out the eight-metre-long passageway to reveal a second door. Carter took a sneak peek through a small hole, and the glint of gold glittered all around. Eager Carnarvon asked Carter what he could see, to which the archaeologist whispered "wonderful things".

SOFTLY, SOFTLY
Howard Carter gently examines Tutankhamun's coffin, removing it of three millennia worth of dust and dirt. Floral wreaths also had to be taken off with the utmost care.



STICKY FINGERS
Tutankhamun was covered in a layer of funerary ointment, which made removal of the lid difficult. Some of it had also seeped onto the mummy itself, severely damaging the linen wrappings.



THE MUMMY

Archaeologists perform the tough task of removing the linen wrappings from the boy king's body. Unfortunately, it had to be taken off in chunks due to the anointing liquid that stuck to the linen, dashing hopes for a dramatic unveiling.



IN PICTURES TUTANKHAMUN

After dismantling this second door, they saw valuables piled high against the antechamber's wall – from jewellery to chariots. They then noticed another door, behind which lay even more priceless items. At this point, the magnitude of the task ahead had a “sobering effect” on Carter and Carnarvon. It would take two and a half months before they could document and preserve all these items, and they hadn't even got to Tutankhamun's final resting place yet.

Eventually, the team was able to break through the sealed door to the burial chamber. Like everything else, it was covered in gold. Four shrines protected the Pharaoh's sarcophagus, and three more coffins sheltered his mummy. The anticipation of what they would find inside was immense, but upon lifting the final lid, the brilliant golden mask of Tutankhamun stared back at Carter and his associates.

Two months later, Carnarvon died of an infected mosquito bite. The Egyptomania that took hold of the public and press warned of the ‘mummy's curse’. Though this theory was dismissed, the public's fascination with Ancient Egypt only grew stronger. Soon, what Carter found in the Valley of the Kings would influence fashion, design, and even architecture. 🕒

IT'S A WRAP!
Carter and friend Callender wrap one of Tutankhamun's sentinels up, ready for transportation. Many of these precious artefacts were taken to Cairo, where they still remain today.

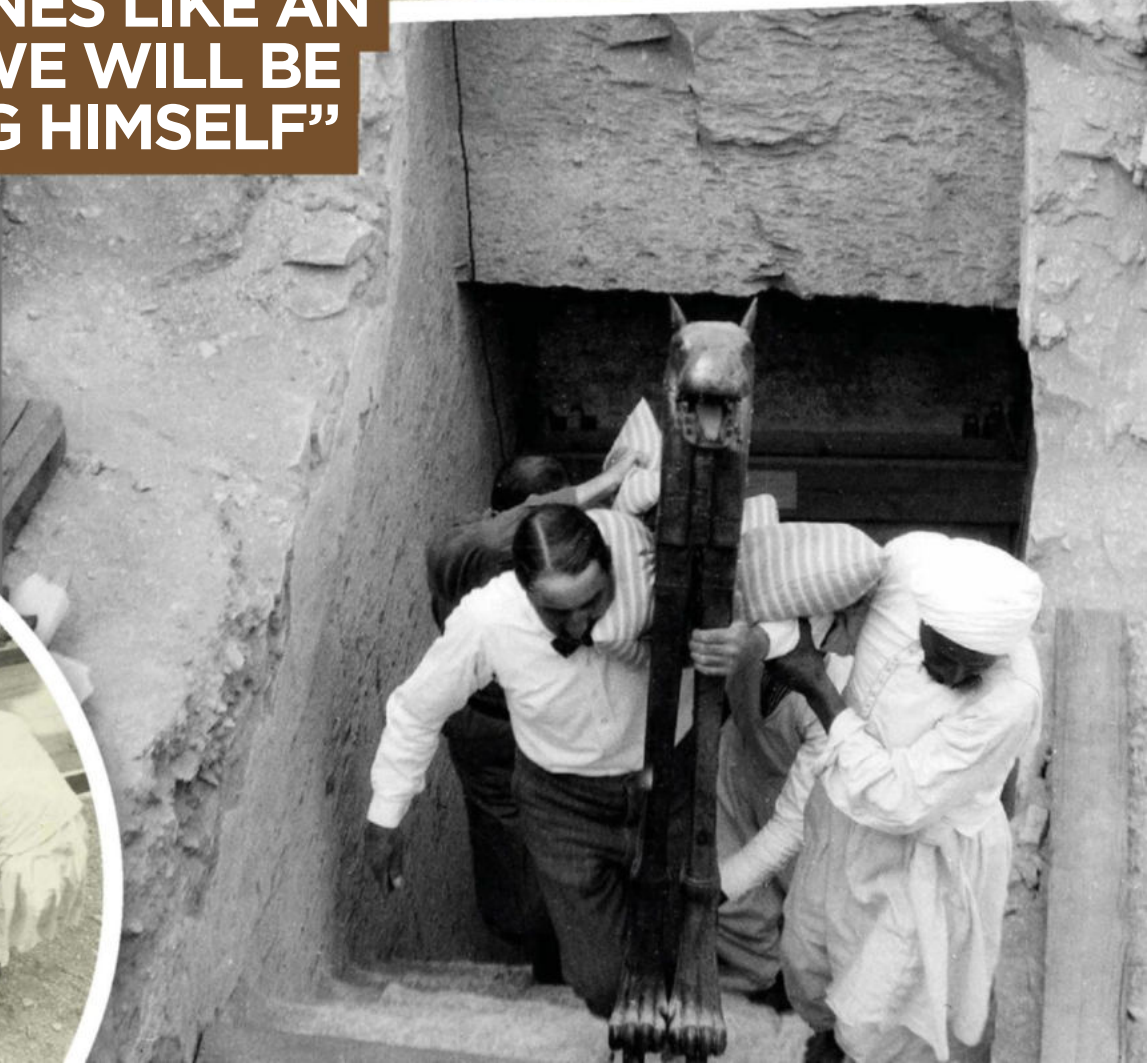


**“ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS TO
PEEL THE SHRINES LIKE AN
ONION, AND WE WILL BE
WITH THE KING HIMSELF”**

TREASURE TROVE

MAIN: Some treasures, such as this dog-headed couch, were disassembled and taken out of the tomb by hand. Many items were made from solid gold, and took “eight strong men” to lift.

BELOW: Local helpers carry a tray of chariot parts out of the Pharaoh's tomb. All items were carefully numbered and catalogued in order to preserve them.





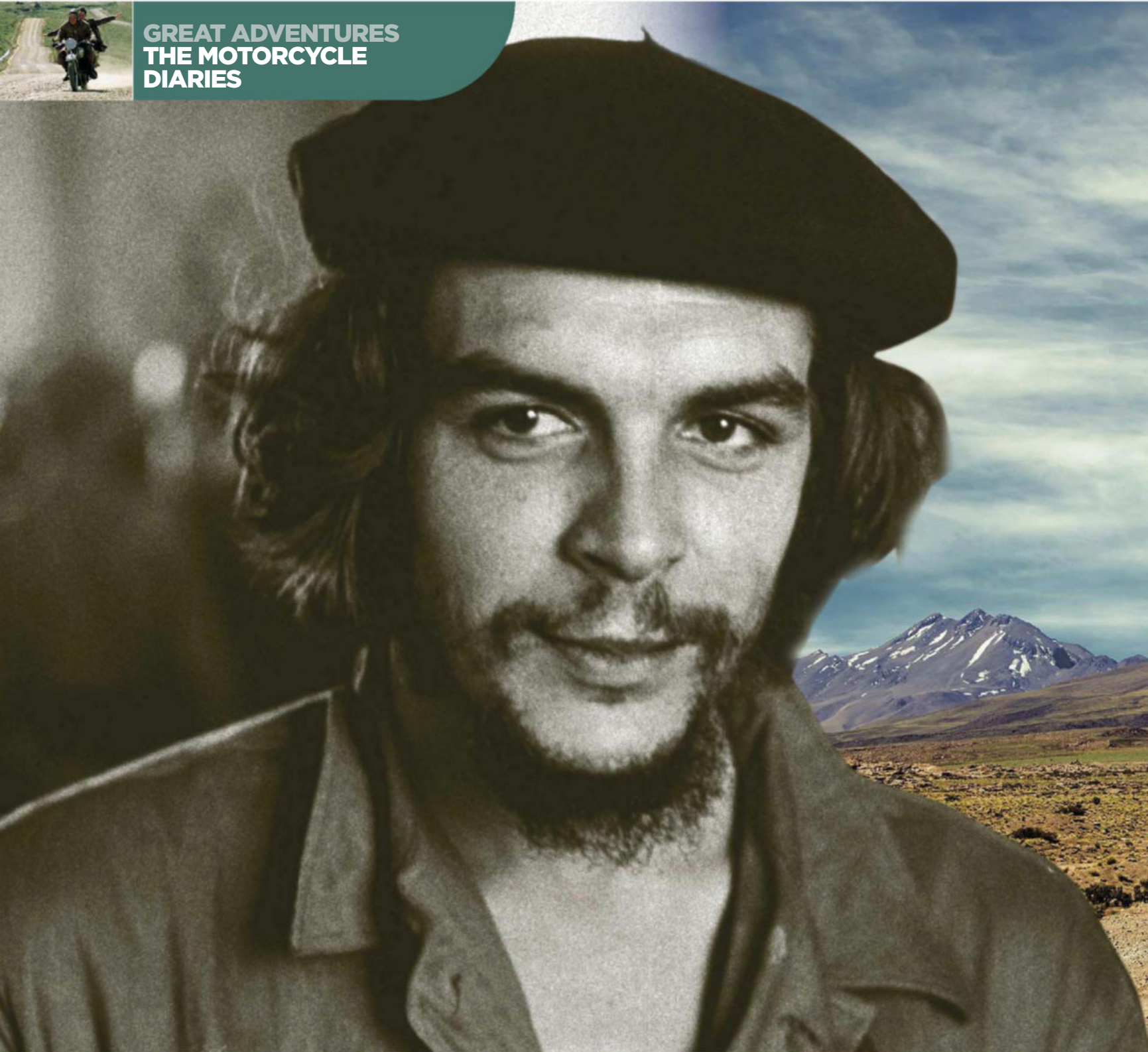
PRECIOUS CARGO
MAIN: A wooden likeness of the boy king is transported under armed guard.
RIGHT: The best way to get the items to Cairo was up the Nile. Though it wasn't far from the tomb to the riverside, it took 15 hours, as boxes were hand-pushed.



GOLD DIGGER

1. The iconic funerary mask of Tutankhamun, which rested over the mummy's head, now in the Cairo museum
2. Statue of the King, with black skin to represent the Nile's flood
3. A bed featuring the demon Ammit, devourer of evildoers. She was part crocodile, lion and hippo, the Egyptian man-eaters
4. Throne, covered in gold and semiprecious stones. The image represents Tutankhamun, his wife and a united Egypt
5. This chariot would help take Tutankhamun into the afterlife, with his defeated enemies proudly displayed

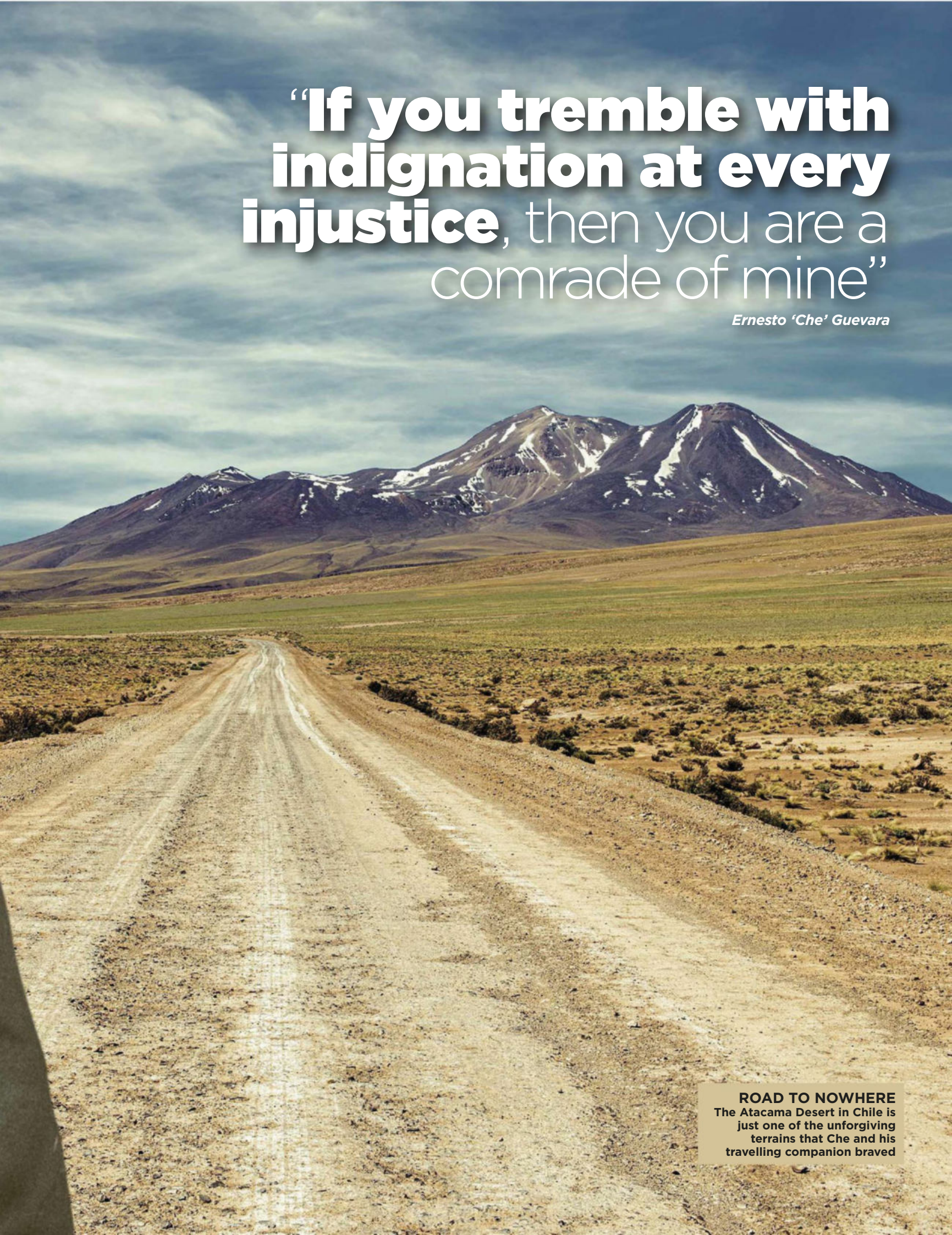




THE MOTORCYCLE DIARIES

Pat Kinsella chases Che Guevara around South America, on the odyssey that shaped the political opinion of arguably the 20th century's most celebrated revolutionary

ALAMY X1, GETTY X2



“If you tremble with indignation at every injustice, then you are a comrade of mine”

Ernesto ‘Che’ Guevara

ROAD TO NOWHERE
The Atacama Desert in Chile is just one of the unforgiving terrains that Che and his travelling companion braved

Riding an old banger of a motorbike, in January 1952 a 23-year-old Argentine medical student, Ernesto Guevara, left Buenos Aires with a buddy to tour South America. It was an escapade that essentially began as a lark by two middle-class, fun-loving lads, looking for love, laughs and a slice of adventure.

It didn't end that way, though. The bike died after a month, forcing the footloose friends to continue their eye-opening odyssey any which way they could, hitching lifts, jumping trucks, riding horses, sailing rafts, flying in seaplanes and catching local buses and boats. They travelled over 5,000 miles – crossing the Andes, skirting the Atacama Desert, and diving deep into the Amazon jungle – but for both young men, the journey became less about places they saw and more about the people they met. The experience radically shaped Guevara's outlook, and set him on a path of action that would have profound consequences for millions.

Hanging out with homeless mineworkers, sharing buses with impoverished indigenous people, and working alongside Marxist medical doctors in leper colonies, Guevara's consciousness was flung open to the plight of the South American people, and a seed of indignation was germinated in the fertile mind of the young man. By the time his nine-month South American migration had gone full-cycle, this seed had gestated into an almost fully formed ideological stance, and the explosive political and military career of one of the 20th century's most influential revolutionary figures was about to be born.

UNEASY RIDERS

Guevara enjoyed a middle-class upbringing. Ernesto – or Che, as he later became known to fellow revolutionaries and future generations of poster-plastering, T-shirt-wearing worshippers – was the eldest of five children in a family that traced its bloodlines back to the Basque region of Europe, and Ireland.

Despite their comfortable circumstances, the family leaned heavily to the left, and the children were constantly exposed to politics – with former fighters from the Republican forces in the Spanish Civil War being hosted in the house. As a young man, Guevara was active in a group opposed to the government of Juan Perón.

A well-read student and fiercely competitive chess and rugby player, Guevara defied a serious asthma affliction to become a strong bike rider. His first road trip was a 2,800-mile cycling sojourn through Argentina's north in 1950, on a bicycle he'd retrofitted with a small engine. A much bigger journey beckoned, however, on a much bigger bike.

In late 1951, Guevara and his friend Alberto Granado, a 29-year-old doctor working in a leprosy hospital in Córdoba Province, impulsively determined to embark on an epic motorbike adventure. Guevara promptly put his

THE MAIN PLAYERS

ERNESTO 'CHE' GUEVARA

Born into a left-wing, middle-class family in Rosario, Argentina, in 1928, Guevara became one of the most recognisable revolutionaries in history as a result of his activities in Latin American and Africa. Idolised by many as an idealistic action man, he has also been criticised for summarily dishing out death sentences in the aftermath of the Cuban Revolution.

ALBERTO GRANADO

Guevara's older travel buddy was a biochemist, doctor, writer and scientist who spent years working with lepers. After the Cuban Revolution, he moved to Havana and set up several medical facilities. He made an appearance in the 2004 film *The Motorcycle Diaries* and died in 2011.

HUGO PESCE

Born in Peru and medically trained in Italy, Pesce specialised in the treatment of leprosy, and devoted much of his life to working with the poor and infirm. He was also a left-wing activist, who had a major influence on the young Guevara when they met at his leprosarium.



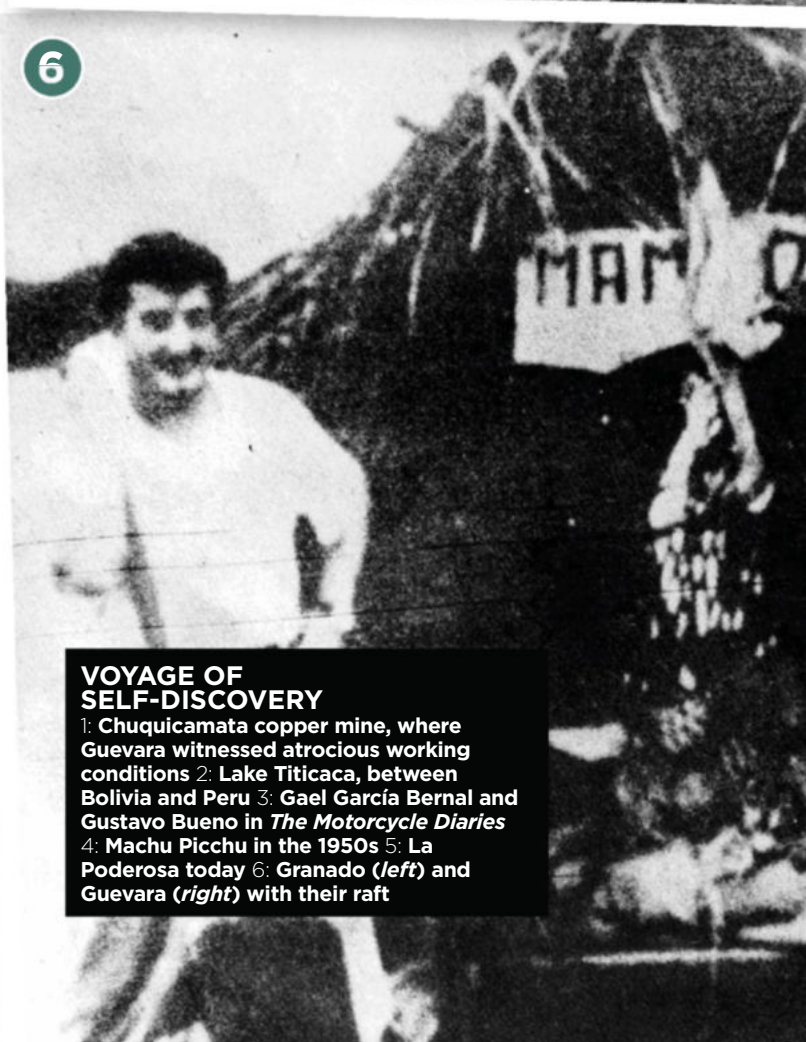
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VOYAGE OF SELF-DISCOVERY

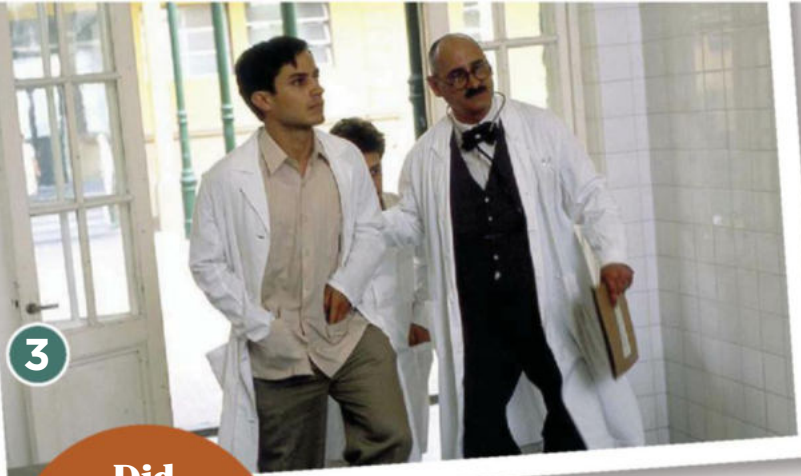
1: Chuquicamata copper mine, where Guevara witnessed atrocious working conditions 2: Lake Titicaca, between Bolivia and Peru 3: Gael García Bernal and Gustavo Bueno in *The Motorcycle Diaries* 4: Machu Picchu in the 1950s 5: La Poderosa today 6: Granado (left) and Guevara (right) with their raft



3

Did you know?

Che's nickname was 'Chancho', meaning 'pig', because of his poor personal hygiene



5

medical studies on hold, and the two amigos took off.

Mounting Granado's beaten-up 1939 500cc Norton motorcycle, which they named La Poderosa ('The Mighty One'), the pair left Córdoba on 4 January 1952, narrowly avoiding a collision with a streetcar, but got only as far as Miramar, where Guevara's girlfriend Chichina was on holiday. Eight days later, the journey proper began.

Motoring southwest across Argentina, they arrived in the picturesque Patagonian town of Bariloche, which sits pretty amid the lakes that pool around the ankles of the Andes. The Mighty One spluttered on, over the continent's spectacular spine, and on Valentine's Day they cruised across the border into Chile.

Somewhere a story was spun to a local newspaper, painting a picture of two internationally renowned leprosy experts travelling around the continent by motorbike, and this clipping was to provide the pair with a passport to many a hot meal.

Via Valdivia they travelled to Temuco, and continued north towards the Chilean capital. During a pit stop in Lautaro, to repair the bike after a crash, the boys were invited to a local dance. The evening didn't end well, however, when Guevara was sprung trying to seduce a married woman. The pair were pursued out of town by an angry mob.

Somewhere between Los Ángeles and Santiago, La Poderosa gave up the ghost for good and the boys became a pair of "bums without wheels", forced to continue their journey by hitchhiking. Thereafter, random rides and unexpected encounters brought Guevara and Granado into ever-closer contact with the local people, as their route delivered them into mining country in Chile's gritty north.

Near the Atacama Desert community of Calama, just north of Antofagasta,

the pair paid a visit to the Chuquicamata copper mine in March, where Guevara apparently asked how many men had died during its creation. The largest open-pit mine on the planet, this immense and lucrative hole has since been nationalised, but back then it was owned and operated by Anaconda Copper, an American mining monopoly viewed by many as an ugly symbol of foreign domination and exploitation. Conditions on the edge of the desperately dry desert were brutal, and itinerant workers eked out a miserable existence.

Wandering north along the Pacific coast, the pair entered Peru, reaching the town of Tacna. Jumping rides on trucks, sharing seat space with Aymara people, they travelled back into the embrace of the Andes, towards Juliaca on Lake Titicaca. En route they passed through hardbitten towns like Torata, where the near-hopeless conditions of the locals deeply troubled Guevara. "Their stares are tame, almost fearful, and almost completely indifferent to the outside world," he noted in his diary. "Some give the impression that they live because it is a habit they can't shake."

From the shores of Titicaca, Guevara and Granado followed a route that will be very familiar to modern-day backpackers in South America. Heading north to Cusco, they explored the Valley of the Incas and took the rickety tourist train to the mysterious mountain-top ruins of Machu Picchu – discovered by American archaeologist Hiram Bingham just 40 years earlier.

The duo delivered a couple of lectures in a hospital in Abancay, where they stayed while Guevara attempted to shake a nasty asthma attack, before taking a ten-day trip to Lima, bouncing around in the back of a truck, seeking better treatment.

In the Peruvian capital they met the founder of the nearby Huambo leprosarium, Dr Hugo Pesce, director of the country's leper treatment programme and a very vocal communist. Guevara was highly impressed by Pesce, and according to his diary, it was in the leprosarium that he first read Marx.

JUNGLE BROTHERS

From Lima, the pair turned towards the Amazon rainforest, where the lonely leper colony of San Pablo de Loreto lay hidden in the humidity of the Peruvian jungle. They took a bus trip to Pucallpa, a riverside village, where they boarded a boat, La Cenepa, for the week-



USA

Gulf of Mexico

Florida

Miami

12

THE BAHAMAS

CUBA

Caribbean Sea



11

Caracas

VENEZUELA

Bogotá

COLOMBIA



Iquitos

9

San Pablo

PERU

Lima

8

Machu Picchu

7

Cusco

6

Lake Titicaca

BOLIVIA

5

Chuquicamata

CHILE

4

Santiago

ARGENTINA

1

Córdoba

2

Buenos Aires

Miramar

Osorno

3



South Pacific Ocean



WITHOUT A PADDLE
The pair hoped to travel to Brazil by raft along the Amazon, but were forced to turn back



4km

The distance swum by Guevara across the Amazon River to reach the leper colony



NEVER TOO OLD
Alberto Granado made a cameo appearance in *The Motorcycle Diaries*, playing himself



GEOGRAPHY

Guevara and Granado's journey has been romanticised as a motorcycle odyssey, but the vast majority of the travelling took place on buses, boats, trucks, trains and planes

1 1951 Córdoba, Argentina

Guevara and Granado decide to take off on a continent-crossing motorcycle journey of discovery, riding a spluttering 1939 500cc Norton motorcycle.

2 4-14 JANUARY 1952 Buenos Aires – Mirimar, Argentina

After leaving the Argentine capital, the boys' first port of call is the Atlantic Ocean holiday resort of Mirimar, where Guevara's girlfriend Chichina is spending the southern summer.

3 14 FEBRUARY 1952 Osorno, Chile

Having travelled west across Argentina to Bariloche, Guevara and Granado motor across the Andes and enter Chile on Valentine's Day, making their way to the city of Osorno.

4 1 MARCH 1952 Santiago, Chile

By the time they reach the Chilean capital, the motorbike is dead and the duo are travelling by any means possible – mostly by hitchhiking and jumping trucks.

5 MID MARCH 1952 Chuquicamata, Northern Chile

After exploring the 'great copper mountain' on the edge of the Atacama Desert, Guevara and Granado are exposed to the extreme poverty of the region's migrant mineworkers.

6 LATE MARCH 1952 Lake Titicaca, Peru

Travelling back into the elevated embrace of the Andes, Guevara and Granado explore the shores of Lake Titicaca on the border of Bolivia and Peru.

7 APRIL 1952 Cusco, the Valley of the Incas and Machu Picchu

Guevara and Granado become tourists, exploring the ancient ruins throughout the Valley of the Incas and taking a train to the citadel of Machu Picchu.

8 1 MAY 1952 Lima, Peru

Seeking treatment for Guevara's asthma, the duo travel to the capital, where they meet Dr Hugo Pesce, a pioneering Peruvian physician and committed Marxist.

9 8 JUNE 1952 San Pablo, Peru

After a lengthy bus and boat journey into the rainforest, along the Rio Ucayali and the Amazon, via the jungle metropolis of Iquitos, they reach the leper colony at San Pablo.

10 2 JULY 1952 Bogotá, Colombia

Having left the leper colony on a raft, and floating as far as Leticia, Guevara and Granado travel to the Colombian capital in style aboard a flying boat. They arrive to find a troubled city.

11 17-26 JULY 1952 Caracas, Venezuela

Arriving in the Venezuelan capital by bus, the boys split up and go their separate ways on 26 July, with Guevara leaving on a cargo plane and Granado taking a job at the local leprosarium.

12 AUGUST 1952 Miami, Florida

After the plane he has hitched a lift on experiences technical problems, Guevara finds himself stranded in Miami for several weeks, washing dishes in a bar to get by.

13 LATE AUGUST Buenos Aires, Argentina

Guevara finally arrives back home in Argentina, a deeply changed man after 270 days on the road, having seen the most impoverished and exploited parts of his native continent.

Long journey along the Rio Ucayali and the Amazon to the frontier town of Iquitos.

After six days' rest to allow Guevara to recover from his recurrent asthma attacks, the men spent a further two days travelling along the Amazon on the river boat El Cisne to finally arrive at San Pablo on 3 June.

RADICAL RETURN

For several weeks, Guevara and Granado volunteered among the lepers of the far-flung facility. In their diaries they describe desperate conditions, where the staff and patients scraped by with no medication, few clothes and very little food.

In one much-celebrated show of solidarity for the afflicted, Guevara apparently swam across the immense river from the bank where the medical staff stayed, to the side where the lepers lived – a distance of around two and a half miles.

On 14 June 1952, Guevara turned 24 and the colony held a celebration. In letters to his mother, Celia, he described the peculiar party: "An accordion player with no fingers on his right hand used little sticks tied to his wrist, the singer was blind and almost all the others were hideously deformed... With the light from lamps and lanterns reflected in the river, it was like a scene from a horror film."

Merry on pisco, the local firewater, Guevara gave an impromptu speech, heralding a Panamerican approach to all the continent's challenges and ills. "Although we're too insignificant to be spokesmen for such a noble cause, we believe, and this journey has only served to confirm this belief, that the division of America into unstable and illusory nations is a complete fiction," he would later record himself as saying.

The staff at San Pablo gifted the intrepid travellers a raft, named the Mambo-Tango, aboard which they left the colony in late June, with optimistic ambitions of floating all the way to Manaus in Brazil, where the Amazon meets the Rio Negro. It wasn't to be, however, and after losing their fishing gear just past Leticia, the would-


be castaways pulled in and paid locals to paddle them back upstream to the town.

In early July, Guevara and Granado took a Catalina flying boat to the Colombian capital Bogotá, arriving in the midst of a decade-long period of unrest called La Violencia. Guevara wrote about the flagrant repression of civil liberties and harassment they observed and encountered under the regime of the ultra-Conservative Laureano Gómez, and predicted an insurgency.

Departing the tense city by bus, they travelled to Caracas in Venezuela where, on 26 June, the pair finally went their separate ways. Granado took a paid position at a local leprosarium while Guevara grabbed a ride on a cargo plane owned by his uncle, bound for Buenos Aires via the US.

The plane suffered technical problems during the first leg, however, and Guevara became stranded in Miami for a month, where he had to take a part-time job washing dishes in a bar to scrape together money to live off.

At the end of August, having spent 270 days travelling around the Americas, Guevara arrived back in Buenos Aires, and by October he was re-enrolled at medical school. He would graduate as a doctor, but the trip had made a permanent imprint on his mind, and he was not destined to spend his days holding thermometers and administering medicine to the infirm.

In pockets of South America, the conditions and injustices he'd just witnessed first-hand were triggering revolutionary movements, and Guevara would soon grab a gun to join, fight, kill and ultimately die for the cause. 

GET HOOKED

WATCH

The 2004 film *The Motorcycle Diaries* is a critically acclaimed account of the journey, based on Guevara's diary, directed by Brazil's Walter Salles and starring the Mexican actor Gael García Bernal.



BROTHERS IN ARMS
Che Guevara and then-Cuban prime minister Fidel Castro

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

After graduating from medical school, the discontented doctor continued his increasingly politically powered travels around Latin America, basing himself for a time in Guatemala, where the government of Jacobo Árbenz was attempting to reduce the dominance of the American-owned United Fruit Company and return land to the people. When he witnessed democratically elected Árbenz being overthrown by a CIA-backed coup,

Guevara's political stance was cemented. He met Fidel Castro in Mexico, and went on to play a pivotal role in the Cuban Revolution (1953-59) and the formation of a new government. In 1965, he began travelling internationally to evangelise communism and revolution in poverty-stricken countries around the world, including the Congo and Bolivia, where he was caught by CIA-supported forces and executed in 1967, aged 39.



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GO HARD OR GO ROME
Despite the brutality of the campaign, Attila's ultimate objective was not to destroy the Empire but to bring it to its knees



ALAMY X1, MOR THAN/THE FEAST OF ATILLA/SZÉPMŰVÉSZETI MŰZEUM / MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, 2016 X1

ATTILA THE HUN

THE MAN WHO DARED TO TAKE ON ROME

Described as being “born into the world to shake nations”, the king of the Hunnic Empire certainly shook Europe, but he would eventually bow to diplomacy, writes **Miles Russell**



THE HISTORY MAKERS ATTILA THE HUN

Early summer AD 452, and the whole of northern Italy is ablaze. The city of Aquileia, one of the largest and wealthiest in the Roman Empire, is the first to fall to the enemy, its treasures looted and population butchered without mercy. The towns of Bergamo, Brescia, Mantua, Milan, Padua, Verona and Vicenza follow, together with the villas, temples, farms and all other centres of population. Those fortunate enough to escape the horror flee to the relative safety of the islands and marshy lagoons of the Adriatic. Many believe this to be Armageddon, the end of days, a war of terror coordinated by none other than Satan himself.

SCOURGE OF GOD

Attila the Hun, later branded as “the scourge of God”, is arguably one of history’s most infamous characters, standing as the ultimate barbarian. He was certainly a powerful warlord, but he was also an astute politician, keeping a diverse confederation of tribes together for decades, and a successful crime lord, extorting money from his enemies with a ruthlessness that exceeded any later mafia don.

Unfortunately we know very little of the man himself, for the Huns failed to write their own version of history. In fact, ‘Attila’ may not have been his real name, for ‘Ata-ila’ may be translated as ‘Little-Father’, akin perhaps to the title ‘Atatürk’ (the ‘Father of the Turks’) later given to Mustafa Kemal, first president of Turkey. For information surrounding Attila’s life and world-view, we have to rely on the writing of his bitterest enemies, the Romans.

Born into Hunnic aristocracy early in the fifth century, Attila and his elder brother Bleda were nephews of King Rugila. The Huns were a nomadic, pastoralist society who, from the fourth century AD, had been migrating west towards the Roman Empire. Growing up, Bleda and Attila would have learnt to ride almost as soon as they could walk. They would also have been trained as archers, for the Huns were renowned for being able to dispatch arrows with great accuracy from horseback in battle. He was certainly known to have had many wives, polygamy helping to bind the Hunnic clans together.

When King Rugila died in 434, he was succeeded by his nephews. We don’t know how Bleda and Attila got on, but they seem to have at least tolerated each other, successfully co-ruling for over a decade. In 445, however, Bleda was dead. Some



ENEMY OF EUROPE

ABOVE: **The Battle of the Catalaunian Plains** LEFT: **Eastern Roman emperor Theodosius II** BELOW LEFT: **Byzantine coins, like those paid to Attila**

hinted at Attila’s involvement and, whilst there is no direct evidence, dispatching his brother in a bid for power would certainly fit what we later know of his character.

MONEY WITH MENACES

By the mid-fifth century, Hunnic influence spread from the Danube to the Volga and the Baltic to the Black Sea. In reality, this immense ‘empire’ was no more than a loose coalition of tribes, bound together by the genius and military prowess of Attila. Priscus, an envoy sent from Constantinople to Attila’s court, came face to face with the King, and observed that “he was a very wise counsellor, merciful to those who sought it and loyal to those he had accepted as friends”. In fact, so generous could he be to his supporters that, Priscus noted, many considered life with the Huns to be better than in the Roman Empire; corruption, injustice and taxation all being unknown. While Attila lived, his empire was a successful business operation.

The Huns soon discovered that large amounts of cash could be extorted from the Roman Empire merely from threats, both direct and implied. Throughout the 420s and 30s, the Eastern Roman emperor Theodosius II paid the Huns 350lb of gold a year just to stay away. By 442, this had increased to 1,000lb. When,

JORDANES, THE ORIGIN AND DEEDS OF THE GOTHs
“He was a man born into the world to shake nations, the scourge of all lands, who terrified mankind by the dreadful stories that surrounded him.”



in 447, Theodosius refused to pay, Attila took an army directly into the Balkans and began burning towns. Theodosius swiftly capitulated, immediately agreeing to settle arrears and restart payment, Attila raising the annual sum to 2,100lb of gold. The Hunnic King was evidently not a man to cross.

Mindful of the effect that Roman luxuries could have on his people, Attila tightly controlled all movement across the frontier. He decreed that no Hun could settle within the Roman world nor serve in its army, all 'deserters' being returned to him for punishment by the subservient Roman state. Instructing the Emperor Theodosius to create a no-man's-land along the border, Attila was able to limit any form of direct contact, this early 'Iron Curtain' establishing cultural apartheid between Roman and Hun. Now Roman envoys

had to come directly to Attila's capital at Margus (Požarevac, near Belgrade) in order to negotiate treaties and pay protection money.

Priscus, who provides an eyewitness account to life inside Attila's court, notes that, after being kept waiting for a number of days, ambassadors were invited to a banquet in the great hall. Here Attila, dressed simply and without ornament, sat on a raised couch at the head of the company. According to Priscus, the guests all received "a luxurious meal, served on silver plate", but Attila, ever aware of theatrical nature of the feast, "ate nothing but meat on a wooden trencher". His cup too was of wood, whilst the visitors drank from goblets of gold.

BARBARIAN INVASION

In the spring of AD 451, Attila crossed the river Rhine at the head of a vast army. The

reasons for this sudden change of strategy, from extortion to military intervention, are unclear. It may be that, in order to stay in power, he required a major demonstration of strength. Alternatively, it may be that he felt the Western Roman Empire simply hadn't paid him enough respect (or gold). History tells us that the catalyst was a letter from Honoria, sister of the Western emperor Valentinian, pleading with Attila to come and rescue her from an arranged marriage. Whatever the true reason, the Huns were now inside the Empire, burning, looting and killing large numbers of civilians.

Mobilising the defence was Aetius, chief general of the Western Roman army. Aetius had spent his youth as a hostage with the Huns and had grown up with Attila. Even though the two men were on opposing sides, they evidently had great respect for one another. Gathering what

EMPIRE OF ATTILA THE HUN AD 450s



1. MARGUS

Site of Attila's great market centre, Margus (Požarevac near Belgrade in Serbia) was where the Hunnic King controlled trade and held court, and it is here that various envoys and ambassadors from Rome and Persia paid homage to him.

2. CONSTANTINOPLE

Capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, Constantinople was constantly threatened by the Huns, the most dangerous being in 447 when the city walls were hastily repaired following an earthquake only days before a Hunnic army arrived to lay siege.

3. TROYES

The precise location of the great Battle of the Catalaunian Plains, where Hunnic and Roman coalitions fought each other to a standstill in 451, is still unknown, although it is thought to have occurred near the French town of Troyes.

4. AQUILEIA

In 452, after a three-month siege, Aquileia, one of the richest of all Roman cities, fell to Attila and its population was slaughtered. According to popular belief, refugees from Aquileia went on to establish Venice in the marshy lagoons of the Adriatic.

5. RAVENNA

The Western Emperor Valentinian III held court at Ravenna. Surrounded by marshland, the city was not only better protected than Rome, but also had a major port with excellent sea-borne connections to Constantinople and the east.

6. ROME

A short distance from Rome, Attila was met by Leo, Bishop of Rome, and other ambassadors. Shortly afterwards the Huns returned home. The Church claimed this as a miracle, although it may have been more of an unconditional Roman surrender.



“In a tremendous war, Attila ground almost the whole of Europe into the dust”



regular troops he had, Aetius rallied an anti-Hun coalition of barbarian tribes and hurriedly marched to battle. On the morning of 20 June 451, both sides clashed on the Catalaunian Plains, near Troyes, northeast France. Over 160,000 died on either side, the Roman historian Jordanes noting the fields were “piled high with bodies” and the rivers “swollen with blood”. It was close, but the Huns were beaten.

Curiously, Aetius allowed Attila to leave the battlefield, possibly because he felt that the Huns may yet prove useful to him. Perhaps he was simply letting a respected opponent retreat with honour intact. It would ultimately prove to be a costly mistake. The following year, Attila returned with an even larger army, this time striking deep into northern Italy.

RETURN OF THE KING

Following the destruction of Aquileia, the Western emperor Valentinian sent ambassadors to Attila hoping to negotiate terms. Among the envoys was Leo, Bishop of Rome. We don’t know what was said at the meeting, but when it finished, the Huns simply packed up and

left. This was spun by the Church as “The Great Miracle”, Rome saved by the word of God and the bravery of Leo, his representative on Earth, and was immortalised in a painting by Raphael. Here, the saintly Leo defiantly stares Attila down, whilst behind him Saints Peter and Paul descend from heaven, fully armed and up for a fight. Upon seeing this, the satanic Attila recoils in abject terror.

The reality was perhaps more down-to-earth. The Emperor offered a complete and unconditional surrender, agreeing to all of Attila’s demands, promising him Honoria as a wife and offering a dowry to be paid in gold. Attila, on his part, was probably also keen to leave Italy, for not only was the campaign taking its toll (food was short and disease rife), but also his army was starting to fall apart.

The retreat from Italy marked the beginning of the end for Attila. Returning home, Jordanes tells us, the King took another wife and, after “he had given himself up to excessive joy” on his wedding night, died of a nosebleed brought on by drunkenness. Given that Attila was renowned for moderation (at least as far as

THE DEVIL’S WORK?

MAIN: *The Meeting of Leo the Great and Attila*, a fresco painted by Renaissance artist Raphael INSET: Attila was said to be a “lover of war”

alcohol was concerned), it is more likely that he was assassinated. His death deprived the Huns of a great and charismatic leader. Within a few years, their empire had disintegrated.

It may have been no more than a violent, short-lived robber state, but the impact of the Hunnic Empire upon the political, religious and cultural institutions of Europe was profound. The meeting between Leo and Attila proved a turning point for the Western Empire, demonstrating that it was the Bishop of Rome who wielded ultimate power. Arguably, it was this that cemented the status of the papacy, and ended the secular supremacy of the emperors. ☉



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Did Attila deserve his reputation as a ‘barbarian’?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com



THE HUNS

Possibly originating from Mongolia, the Huns were a terrifying prospect for Rome. Most barbarian migrants desired food, land and territorial security, travelling in large, slow-moving groups. The Huns were different, being highly mobile and, for the Romans, who had little contact with the Asian Steppe, of unusual appearance with unfamiliar customs and language. Worse, from a Roman perspective, they were unrepentantly pagan, displaying little desire to settle down and behave.

Rome's predominantly Christian society viewed the Huns with a mixture of horror and fascination. The Roman historian Jordanes described them as "little, foul, emaciated creatures possessing only the shadow of speech; monsters with faces made of shapeless collops of flesh" whilst Ammianus Marcellinus noted that they were always untrustworthy and unpredictable. Living their entire life on horseback, Ammianus observed that they possessed only rudimentary cooking skills, eating either roots or animal flesh

"which they warm by placing it between their own thighs and the backs of their horses". One evident truth Ammianus records was that the Huns were "immoderately covetous of gold". Positioned at the northern fringe of the Roman world, they were a near and present danger, able to extort a large amount of the precious metal from their Mediterranean neighbours.

The Roman Empire of the fifth century was divided into two. To the east an emperor ruled from Constantinople (now Istanbul), whilst the West, a territory badly affected by invasion and civil war, was nominally held together by an emperor based in northern Italy. In theory, both leaders worked together for the good of the Empire; in reality, however, the relationship was strained, division being less of an amicable uncoupling, more a traumatic and acrimonious divorce. A disunited Empire played well for the Huns, for Rome divided meant that no single opponent was strong enough to stand against them.



TOIL AND TROUBLE

MAIN: Huns pillage a Gallo-Roman villa INSET: A Hunnic bronze cauldron, used for boiling meat



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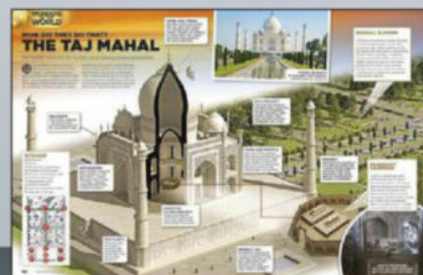
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Q&A

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• **WHY DO WE SAY...** p82 • **WHAT IS IT?** p87

DID YOU KNOW?

INDEPENDENT WOMAN
Sacagawea was only 24 when she died, but she had a dramatic life. When she was 12, she was kidnapped by a rival tribe, and purchased as a wife by French-Canadian hunter Toussaint Charbonneau. She travelled across America before succumbing to illness.

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



ADAM JACOT DE BOINOD

Author and journalist, worked on series one of the BBC panel game *QI*



GREG JENNER

Consultant for BBC's *Horrible Histories* series and author of *A Million Years in a Day* (2015)



JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist, with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects



MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University



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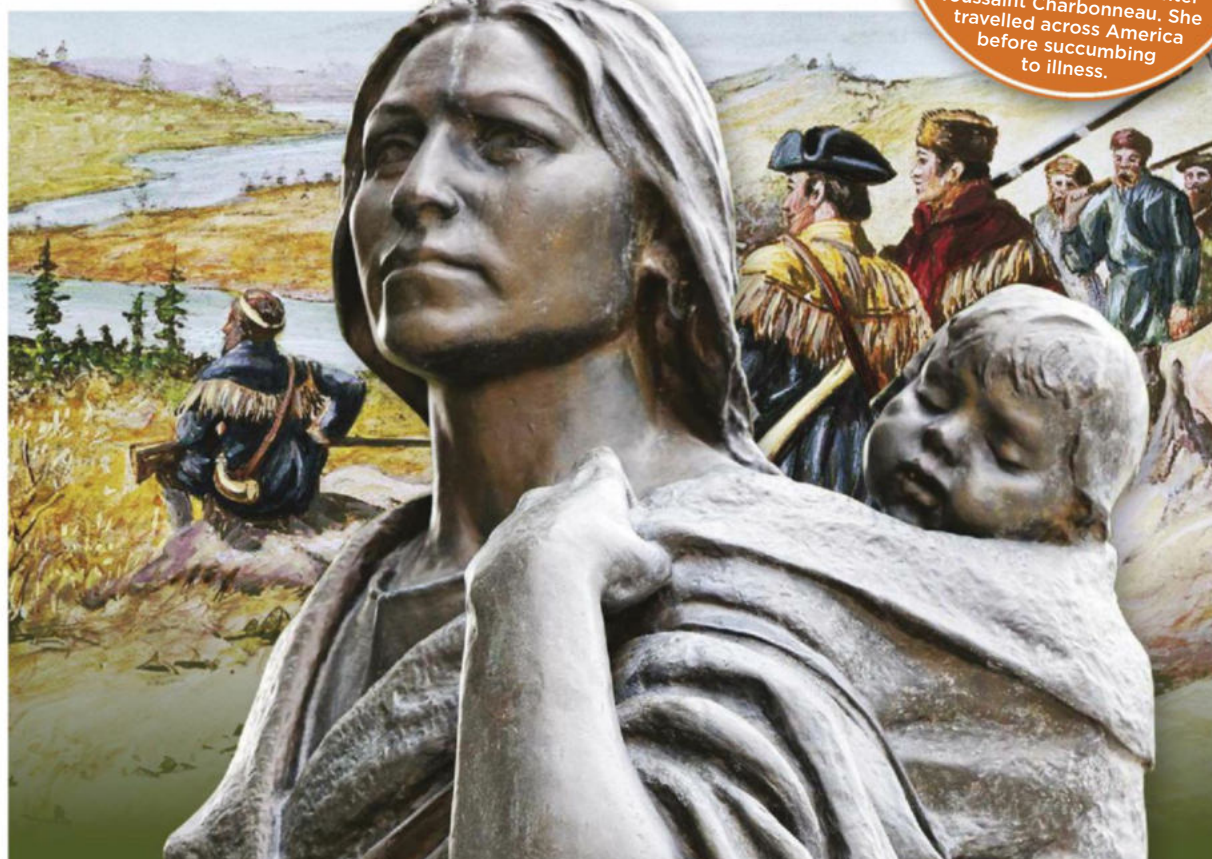
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FOUNDING MOTHER
This statue of Sacagawea and her son is outside the North Dakota State Capitol, proving her value

Who were the most intrepid female explorers of the nineteenth century?



Exploration may still be considered a largely male preserve, but some women of the 1800s refused to be left out. Some were actively enlisted for their talents. In the early 1800s, Shoshone Native American woman Sacagawea was instrumental in the success of the expedition of Lewis and Clark into the American West, acting as an interpreter and peacemaker with

local chiefs, giving birth to a son (Jean Baptiste) along the way.

But most were well-to-do women with an adventurous spirit. In 1869, Dutch heiress and seasoned traveller Alexandrine Tinné was killed during an attempt to become the first woman to cross the Sahara. Over almost four decades of travelling, thousands of miles of which she rode on horseback, Isabella Bird

produced pioneering written and photographic accounts of everyday life around the world. She was the first woman accepted into the Royal Geographical Society in 1892. In the same year, English ethnographic writer Mary Kingsley began to plan her first solo journey to Africa, where she lived with local people in the jungle and studied the allegedly 'cannibal' society. **EB**

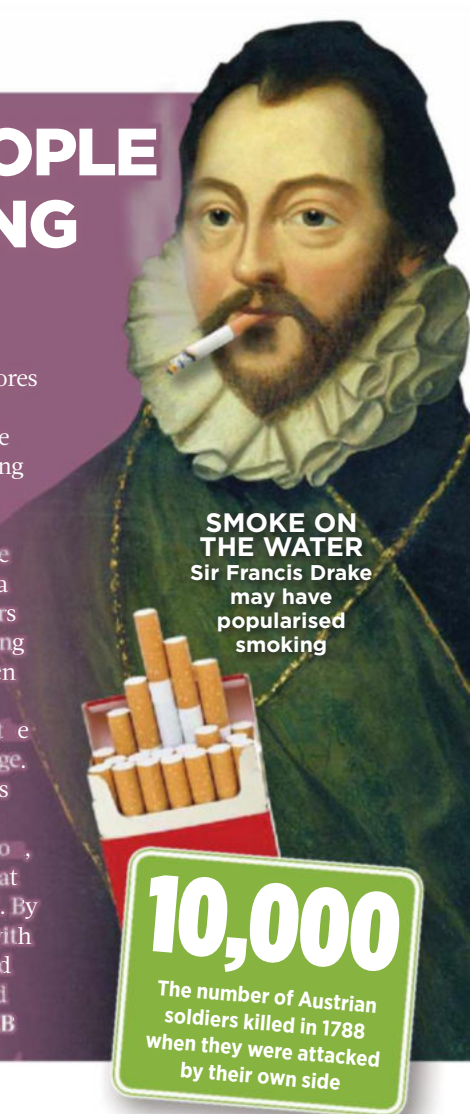


WHEN DID PEOPLE START SMOKING IN ENGLAND?



Tobacco was brought to European shores from the Americas by 16th-century explorers, and popularised among the fashionable – notably in snuff form – after being introduced to the French court in 1560 by the diplomat Jean Nicot (after whom nicotine is named). It is thought that tobacco first became available in England around 1565, though for a while smoking remained the preserve of sailors (there is one account of a Bristol sailor “coughing smoke from his nostrils” as early as 1556). Known smokers and famous adventurers Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh may have made the practice seem more appealing to society at large.

Though initially considered medicinal, it has always had its critics – King James I called it a “beastly” custom that was weakening the nation, and in 1621 the poet Ben Jonson bemoaned that it “hath foully perfumed most part of the isle”. By this time, however, the capital was crowded with over 7,000 tobacco-selling establishments, and though many alternatives have been presented since, it has not fallen entirely from fashion. **EB**



10,000

The number of Austrian soldiers killed in 1788 when they were attacked by their own side

Why do we call a cowboy's headgear a **ten-gallon hat**?



The pop-culture cowboy is often depicted in film or art giving his horse a drink of water from his hat.

This curious idea seems to have derived from the misconception that the famous, wide-brimmed, high-standing felt headgear favoured by the cattlemen of the Wild West was called a ‘ten-gallon hat’ because of the amount of liquid it could hold. Anyone trying to fill such a hat with water, whose cubic capacity would only have amounted to a few pints in any case, would swiftly have realised the utter futility of the task as they were neither waterproof nor capable of withstanding a great amount of tensile stress. There are many suggestions as to why the hat possessed such a distinctive name, the most plausible of which is that it represents an Anglicisation of the Spanish phrase “tan galán” which is loosely translated as “very handsome”. **MR**

WHY DO WE SAY

“THE DEVIL TO PAY”

This phrase comes from the age of old sailing ships, when the ‘devil’ was a long seam beside the keel of a ship, which was sealed with tar. The sealing of the seam was known as ‘paying’, and if the job was not done, the ship would be out of commission for a much longer time.

DID A MR BRAMLEY BREED THE **BRAMLEY** APPLE?



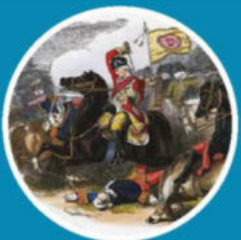
Sometime between 1809 and 1815, Mary Ann Brailsford planted an apple pip in her back garden at Southwell in Nottinghamshire. The resulting fruit was so large, delicious and disease-resistant that nurseryman Henry Merryweather spotted its potential and asked to take cuttings for his commercial orchard. By now the garden belonged to the local butcher, Matthew Bramley. Bramley agreed – on condition the apples bore his name. Bramley’s Seedling now accounts for 95 per cent of all cooking apple sales in the UK. The original tree still produces fruit, despite being blown over in a gale in 1900, but is, sadly, bearing signs of a potentially fatal infection. **SL**

WHAT CONNECTS...

...A BALD HEAD WITH A POPULAR PUB NAME?



1 John Manners, Marquis of Granby (1721-1770), was an 18th-century lieutenant general who lost his hair at an early age.



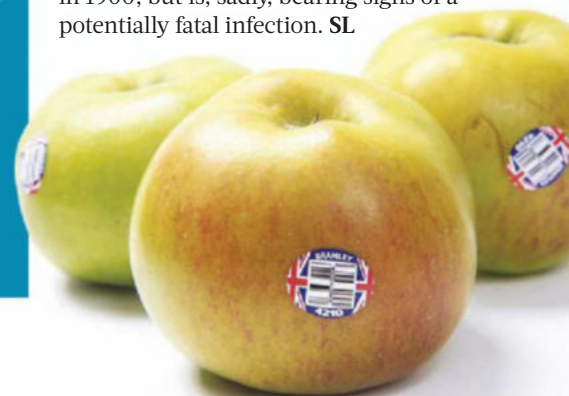
2 When he charged into battle at Warburg in 1760, his wig blew off, spawning the expression ‘to go bald-headed’ at something.



3 Granby was famous for his generosity to his old soldiers. He gave some of them grants of money when they retired from the army.



4 Many used the money to set up pubs, and named their premises ‘The Marquis of Granby’, in memory of their benefactor.



IN A NUTSHELL

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

A Protestant invasion that enshrined the rights of British parliament



What was the Glorious Revolution?

Taking place in 1688-9, the Glorious Revolution (a name first used by politician John Hampden in 1689) saw James II, King of England, Scotland and Ireland, deposed by his daughter, Mary, and her husband, the Dutch prince William of Orange.

What led up to it?

The revolution had its roots in the deep-seated fear of Catholicism that permeated all levels of Stuart England. In 1685, Charles II had died without an heir, leaving the throne to his Catholic brother, James, Duke of York. James II assured his anxious subjects that he intended to honour the country's existing religious situation, but he soon began to lose support.

James gave Catholics in Britain freedom to worship openly, and, more worryingly, proposed the removal of parliamentary acts that prohibited Catholics from holding public office, known as the Test Acts. James appointed Catholic officers to the army and a number of Catholic peers to his Privy Council. His next move was

to dissolve parliament and search for officials who would support Catholics in public office. He wished to form a parliament that would bend to his will.

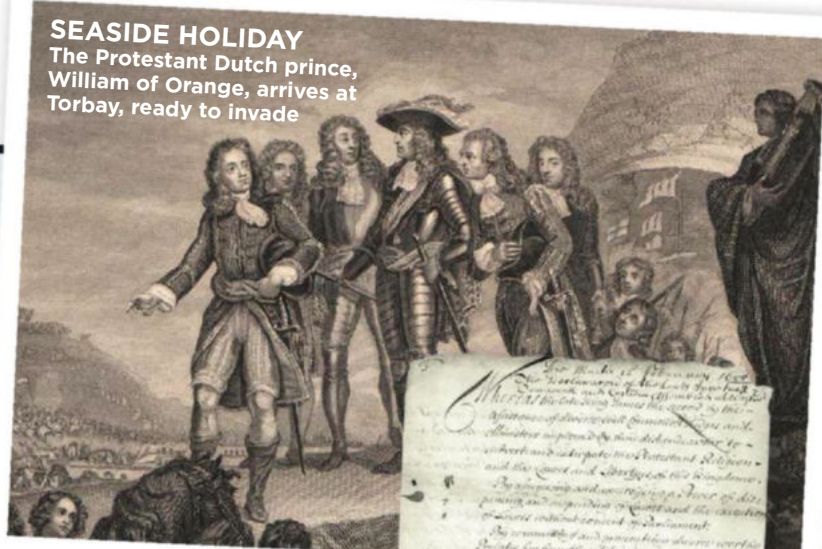
Why were people so scared of Catholicism?

To a deeply Protestant country, Catholicism was more than just fear and hatred of a different way of worship; it was fear of a

religion that could overthrow both church and state, and the establishment of a 'Catholic tyranny' that would place England under the control of a powerful Catholic monarch.

How did the Dutch get involved?

In June 1688, James's second wife gave birth to a son. This dashed hopes that Mary, the King's Protestant daughter,



now married to her cousin, the Dutch prince William of Orange, would eventually accede the throne. This, combined with fears that James would soon repeal the Test Acts, led a number of peers – known afterwards as the 'Immortal Seven' – to make contact with William, inviting him to invade England, pledging their support if he did so.



LONG LIVE THE KING? A Protestant statement, condemning James II

What was the outcome of the revolution?

After a bloody skirmish at Reading in December 1688, James realised his cause was lost. Queen Mary and the Prince of Wales fled for France and the next day, James himself attempted to flee, dropping the Great Seal in the Thames knowing that no lawful parliament could be summoned without it. Unfortunately, he was captured by fishermen near Sheerness. With William now embraced as the man to restore order to England, James made another attempt to escape as William entered London. Dutch officers had been told to let James "gently slip through" if he chose to leave England again, and the king was finally able to reach the safety of France.

After being presented with a document called the Declaration of Rights, which affirmed the need for regular parliaments, William and Mary jointly accepted the throne on 13 February 1689, removing any chance of a Catholic monarchy.

"The revolution had its roots in a deep-seated fear of Catholicism"

William, who wished to bring England into his war against France, responded. On 5 November 1688, he, along with 35,000 soldiers, landed in Torbay, Devon, promising to restore order and establish a 'free' parliament.

How did Britain react to the Dutch invasion?

As news of the Protestant's arrival spread, anti-Catholic rioting broke out. James was forced to leave London to confront William and his Dutch army. English Protestants welcomed William and his men as they progressed through the West Country towards London, and a number of James's own side defected to the Protestant cause, including his nephew, Lord Cornbury and his own daughter, Princess Anne.

FIGHT THE POWER An angry mob attacks Lord George Jeffreys, a judge many felt was a pawn of King James II



HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

THE MACEDONIAN HELEPOLIS AND CATAPULT

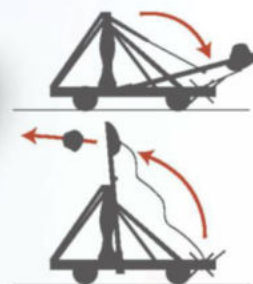
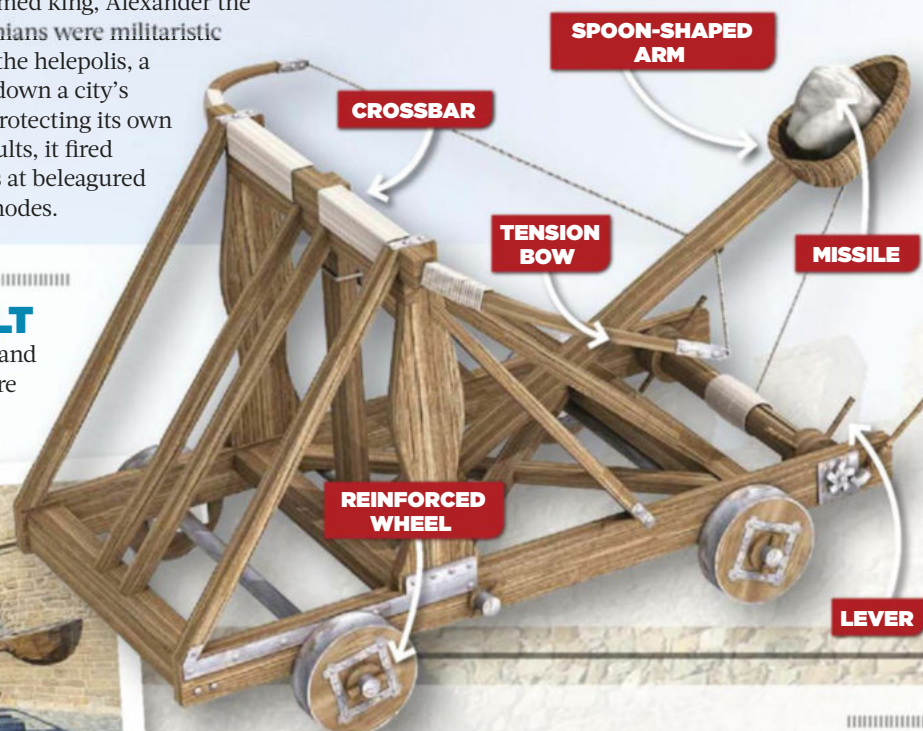
The ultimate Ancient Greek war machine - a moveable siege tower



Known for their famed king, Alexander the Great, the Macedonians were militaristic people. They built the helepolis, a mobile weapon that broke down a city's defences and walls, while protecting its own soldiers. Armed with catapults, it fired stones or incendiary bombs at beleaguered targets, as in the Siege of Rhodes.

THE CATAPULT

There were various types and sizes of catapult. They were fitted with a bow, which used tension to work.



LAUNCH

Levers applied tension to a bow, which, once released, drove a spoon-shaped arm forwards. A horizontal bar stopped the arm, leaving the object to shoot forwards and destroy its target.

HEAVY ARTILLERY
The Ancient Greeks were the inventors of the catapult

STEERING

By activating a circular lever, around 45 men could turn the wheels, changing the tower's direction.

MOVEMENT

Half a metre beneath the base, and protected by the height of the wheels, 600 men pushed the tower from underneath. More men pushed from behind.

THE HELEPOLIS

Weighing in at a mammoth 150 tonnes, the tower had a square base with a tapered pyramidal shape, which ensured stability.

However, it took a lot of man power to control it.

WHEELS

Made of solid wood and reinforced with iron, eight four-metre wheels gave the weapon its unique portability.

BRIDGES

Upon reaching the city walls, two platforms would be lowered down from the tower's summit, granting entry to the enemy fortification.

PARAPET

Archers were placed here to destroy a city's reinforcements and shoot enemies from a height. Once complete, soldiers stationed on the parapet would take over the attack.

PROTECTION

Three sides were clad with iron, to give extra security.

OPENINGS

Used to shoot from, they were covered by leather-lined wooden shutters opened only from the inside.

ARMAMENT

The tower had the heavier catapults on lower floors, with oxybeles and scorpios (small, sniper catapults) on the top floors.

STRUCTURE

The tower's vertical supports were made of fir or pine wood, but the horizontal beams and wheels were oak.

WAR MACHINE
The Helepolis is best known for its use at the Siege of Rhodes

OXYBELES

This weapon was much like a big crossbow. It shot large arrows, capable of piercing shields and wood.



WE ATE WHAT?!

LOBSCOUSE

One of the worst parts of being at sea was ship's biscuit. This was unleavened bread baked four times to harden. It was tough, dry and gritty, but kept for more than a year if properly stored. Unfortunately, this was rarely true, and sailors would be faced with jaw-breaking plywood or soggy weevil-infested clag. Sailors developed their own ways to help it down. Lobscouse is a term for a one-pot stew that cooks would crumble biscuit into to disguise it. Every port had its own recipe, but Liverpool's version was particularly famous, which is why people from the city are sometimes referred to as 'scousers'.



CRACKERS!
Ship's biscuit is the ancestor of today's water crackers



1,200

The number of doors in the palace of El Escorial, a royal Spanish residence just outside Madrid, built by King Philip II



COMMERCIAL
Adverts are not modern, and were used by the first printer in England

DID YOU KNOW?

THE MEANING OF LIFE - 42?
Johannes Gutenberg, is credited with the introduction of the printing press to Europe. It was his production of the Gutenberg Bible - a version of the Holy Book with uniform type and beautiful imagery - that made him famous. It was nicknamed the '42 line Bible' after the number of lines on every page.

What is the earliest known advertisement in English?

The country's earliest advertisement came from the workshop of William Caxton, a merchant and England's first printer, and was probably printed as a small poster in 1469. The 'little notice' announced the publication of a collection of rules for services

commemorating the saints, as per the system used at Salisbury. He promised that anyone wanting to buy a copy at Caxton's building at Westminster 'shal have them good chepe'. It is true, then, that the potential of print advertising was recognised as soon as print itself was introduced to the country. EB

MYTH BUSTING

Who banned Christmas?

Not Oliver Cromwell. In 1644, Christmas Day happened to coincide with one of the fast days when Parliament's supporters were supposed to pray for victory in the Civil War. MPs ordered that the fast day should be observed instead of the traditional feast, which they regarded as 'Popish'. Furthermore, they ordered that the fast should be observed even more strictly to make up for the fact that their forefathers had turned the day into one of "carnal and sensual delights". In January 1645, Parliament issued a new Directory for the Public Worship of God, which made no reference to Christmas at all, and in 1647 it passed an Ordinance confirming its abolition. Shops had to stay open, special religious services were banned, and Parliament sat as normal. There's no evidence that Cromwell played much of a part in this, although it seems certain that he approved, and during his time as Lord Protector he upheld the ban.



MISUNDERSTOOD?
Despite his unpopularity, actually banning Christmas was a step too far for Cromwell



Who is the famous leader found in this sequence of pictures?



WHAT WAS THE PASTRY WAR?

Target In early 1838, Monsieur Remontel, a French pastry chef in a small town near Mexico City, complained that a group of army officers had ransacked his bakery and restaurant. When the Mexican government refused to compensate him, he appealed to his native country. The French, who believed they were already owed money by Mexico, gladly took up his case. They demanded a total compensation of 600,000 pesos, an enormous sum, including 60,000 pesos for Remontel's restaurant, which had been valued at less than 1,000 pesos. When the Mexican government refused to pay up, the French sent a fleet to blockade Mexico, and then bombarded and occupied the important port of Veracruz. The Mexicans fought back under the leadership of General Santa Anna, their commander at the Alamo two years earlier, but eventually the British brokered a deal. The French got their 600,000 pesos, Monsieur Remontel got his compensation, and in March 1839, the French fleet sailed home. **JH**



BAKE-OFF WARS
The French blockade an important Mexican port

WHAT IS IT?

THESE NEOLITHIC TOOLS WERE USED FOR SOMETHING MORE SINISTER THAN HUNTING...



HOW DID THE ANTARCTIC GET ITS NAME?

Target The northern polar regions are called 'the Arctic' from the Greek 'arktikos', meaning 'of the bear'. This derives not from polar bears, but the constellations Ursa Major (the Great Bear) and Ursa Minor (Little Bear), so prominent in the sky of the northern hemisphere. The Antarctic simply means 'opposite to the arctic'. The Greek philosopher Aristotle was the first to theorise about the nature of the Antarctic, as the potential source of the southern winds, in his book *Meteorology*, written around 350 BC. Antarctica was not formally used as a continental name until the late 19th century. **MR**



ICE LAND
This map from 1658 shows the 'south polar regions'

NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Want to know who the world's longest-reigning monarch was? Or how many people succumbed to the plague? Ask away!

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www.facebook.com/HistoryRevealed
editor@historyrevealed.com

Answers: Hidden Historicals Mousehole
Lean Knee (Mussolini) What is it?
Neolithic trepanns - tools used to drill into
the skull to treat intracranial diseases

Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES p90 • BOOKS p92

ON OUR RADAR: 2017 SPECIAL

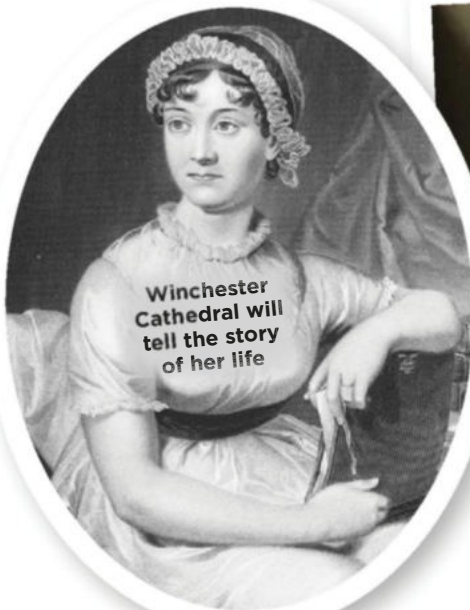
Looking ahead to the big events of the coming year...

ANNIVERSARY

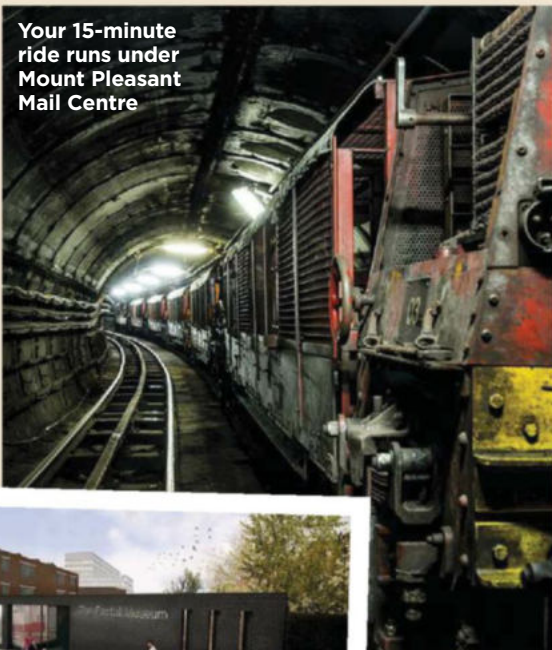
Jane Austen 200

Hampshire. Find out more at www.janeausten200.co.uk

To celebrate the 200th anniversary of the classic author's death, the county of Hampshire is laying on a multitude of events, talks and exhibitions based on the work and lifestyle of Jane Austen. Enjoy some of Austen's best-known books brought to life on the stage, take afternoon tea with Austen experts, and hear the music that Jane and her sisters would have played on the pianoforte.



Your 15-minute ride runs under Mount Pleasant Mail Centre



MUSEUM OPENING

Postal Museum

Spring 2017, Farringdon. For more information, see www.postalmuseum.org

London's most exciting new museum, the Postal Museum, opens next year. Learn about the dynamic history of the Royal Mail, dubbed "the first social network", and how it manages to get post to the furthest reaches of the country. For little ones, there's plenty of fun and games to be had at the postal play centre, where children can fulfil their dream of being Postman Pat for a day. The museum's pièce de résistance will be the secret underground ride, one of London's old mail rail trains restored to its former glory to whisk visitors through the tunnels.

FILM

Dunkirk

In cinemas July 2017

Christopher Nolan's latest war epic takes viewers to the beaches of Dunkirk. Over 338,000 troops were safely removed from French soil in 1940, and the daring mission took just one week. Tasked with recreating the actions of such brave men are Kenneth Branagh, Tom Hardy and One Direction-star Harry Styles.

Over 50,000 British troops were lost during the evacuation





EVENT

Bi-plane at Stonehenge

11-19 February, Wiltshire. Find out more at www.bit.ly/2fChi6e

This February-half term, the ancient stones are juxtaposed with an exact replica of a World War I bi-plane at the English Heritage site, piloted by dapper Edwardian gents. They'll tell you about the role of Stonehenge and Salisbury Plain during the Great War, and if you ask nicely enough, they might even let you take a picture sat in the plane's cockpit.



The reopening of the museum includes an all-new gallery

EVENT

Return of the Vikings

8 April 2017, Jorvik Viking Centre, York. Tickets at www.bit.ly/2fzc4rt

York's Viking experience is reopening this spring, after a multi-million-pound refurb. Old favourites, like the ride, make their comeback – guests can sit back, relax and journey into the city's medieval past.



Charlie Hunnam faces off against the evil Jude Law in a battle for the British throne

FILM

King Arthur: Legend of the Sword

In cinemas 24 March 2017

Charlie Hunnam, Jude Law and Eric Bana star in this re-imagining of the classic British legend. The young Arthur and his crew live in the backstreets of Londinium, blissfully unaware of the evil forces acting in the world around them. By pure coincidence, Arthur

discovers that he is the only one who can wield the mythical sword Excalibur, and must decide whether to lay low or to use his new power to fight the tyrannical Vortigern. His new allies, Merlin, Bedivere and Guinevere, help him along the way.

EXHIBITION

Bonnie Prince Charlie and the Jacobites

National Museum of Scotland, June to November 2017. See www.bit.ly/2fl26lc

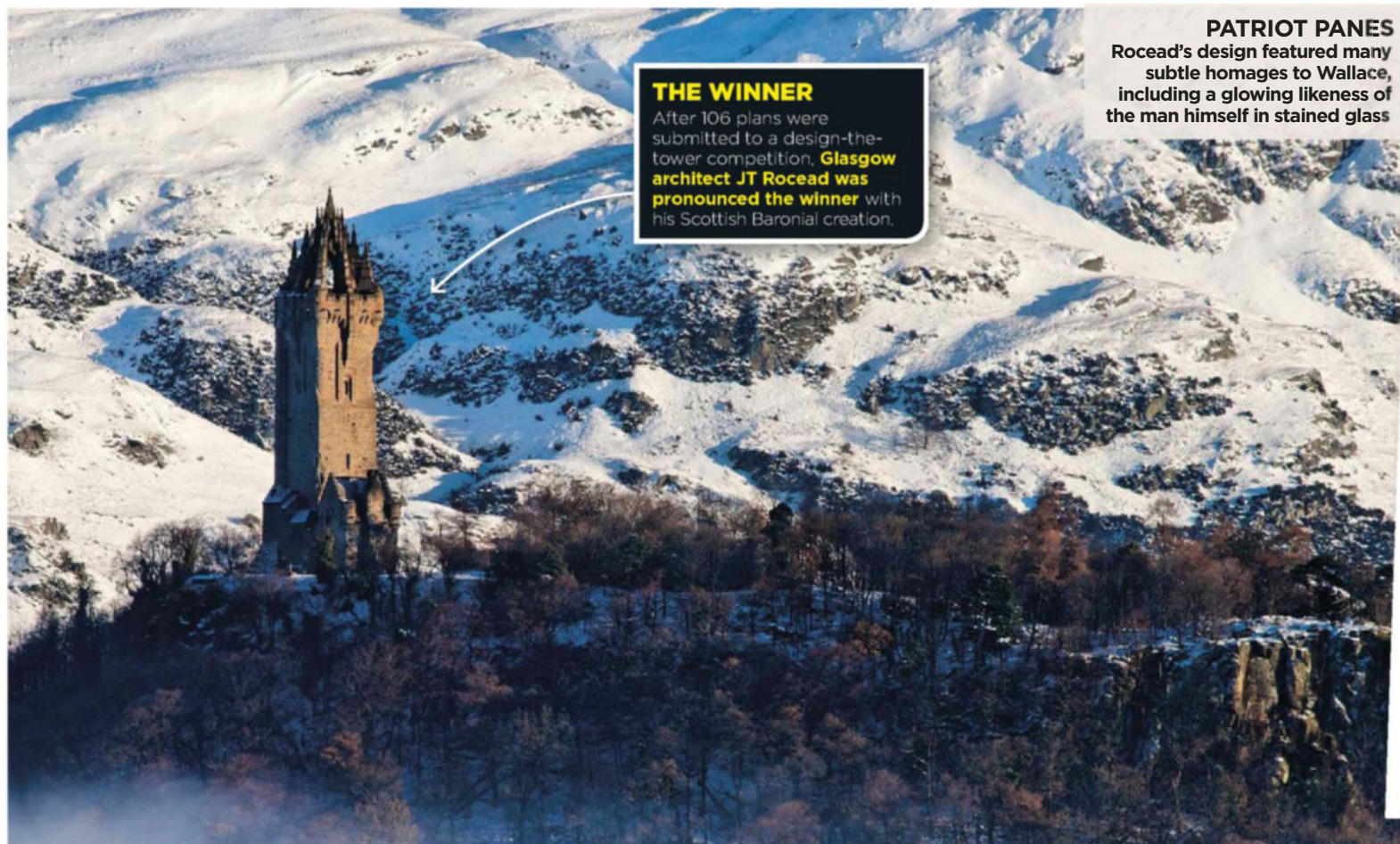
This Italian-born nobleman arrived in the Hebrides claiming to be the legitimate king. Naturally, the Catholic pretender was not well received by the Protestant monarchy, and he was driven out. This exhibition explains who the Jacobites were, and why Charlie is a folk hero in Scotland, using an amazing array of local sources.



The exhibition includes a selection of the Prince's personal effects, such as this beautiful silver travelling canteen

► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- **Jamestown**, a new drama series coming to Sky 1, detailing the lives of the first English colonists – male and female – in North America.
- **Medieval Falconry**, Rievaulx Abbey, York, 25-26 March 2017. Watch costumed falconers perform with these formidable birds of prey. www.bit.ly/2fjxbLx



THE WINNER

After 106 plans were submitted to a design-the-tower competition, **Glasgow architect JT Rocead was pronounced the winner** with his Scottish Baronial creation.

PATRIOT PANES

Rocead's design featured many subtle homages to Wallace, including a glowing likeness of the man himself in stained glass

BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

THE NATIONAL WALLACE MONUMENT

Stirling, Central Scotland

Standing over 150 metres above sea level, this imposing tower, dedicated to the real-life *Braveheart*, is a fitting tribute to a legendary Scottish hero

GETTING THERE:

Located just outside Stirling town centre, take the A9 and follow the signs, or hop on a city bus. At the site, there's a minibus for those who'd like help up the 91m Abbey Craig hill.



TIMES AND PRICES:

Open all year, admission hours are seasonal (closing at 4pm in winter, 5pm in summer). An adult ticket costs £9.99.

FIND OUT MORE:

Call 01786 472140 or visit www.nationalwallacemonument.com

On a September day in 1297, Scottish national hero William Wallace stood atop the Abbey Craig hill, closely observing the English army in the moments before what would become his greatest success. Almost six centuries later, this dramatic peak would become the site of a spectacular monument to his legacy.

Born into a minor landowning family, little else is known about Wallace's upbringing and path to heroism. A patriot at heart, the young warrior made a name for himself attacking Lanark in May

1297, a town held by the English. His assassination of the town's English sheriff won him fame and notoriety, and he was soon able to gather together a band of commoners and gentry, united by a common enemy. And so began the first truly organised resistance against the growing English influence in Scotland.

SCOTTISH VICTORY

The imposing monument overlooks the site of Wallace's most notable victory over the English – the Battle of Stirling Bridge. As King Edward I's

men began to cross the narrow Stirling Bridge, hoping to encroach further on Scottish lands, Wallace picked his moment. He waited until half of the English army had made it to the other side, before launching his attack from Abbey Craig. The battle is revered in history as one of Scotland's finest moments, and the 27-year-old Wallace became one of the nation's greatest heroes. As a prize for his victory, Wallace was awarded a knighthood by the Scottish royal court. He fought once again at Falkirk, although defeat marked

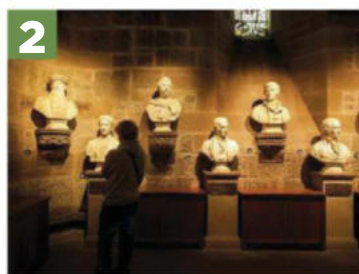


WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



1 CALL TO ARMS

The first floor of the tower narrates the story of the Battle of Stirling Bridge and features original weapons, armour and equipment used by each side.



2 THE HALL OF HEROES

Climb 64 steps to the next level and visit Scotland's unofficial 'hall of fame', featuring busts of other great Scots such as Gladstone, Robert the Bruce and Rabbin Burns.



3 FLASHING BLADE

The Wallace Sword, Scotland's very own Excalibur, is the centrepiece here. Whether Wallace actually used it is debatable, but its 5'4" length has to be seen to be believed.



4 BUILD YOUR OWN

The final floor is home to an interactive exhibit of the monument's construction, where youngsters can try their hand at building their own tower.



5 CROWNING GLORY

The monument's Gothic peak is an architectural wonder, featuring intricate battlements and ornate decorations that would not look out of place on a fairytale castle.



6 VIEW TO A THRILL

Spot the Scottish Highlands in the distance, with the Firth of Forth, Loch Lomond and Stirling Castle adding to this magical view, which is worth climbing up 246 steps for.

"A bold, statement-making structure was required"

the start of his downfall and, just a few years later, he was captured by the English and hanged, drawn and quartered in London in 1305.

A revival of interest in Celtic nationality and culture in the 18th and 19th centuries led to the construction of a monument in his honour. Literary figures such as Robert Burns and Walter Scott began to romanticise the nation's dialect, capturing the imagination of Scots that had lost their connection to the land and its unique history. William Wallace provided an ideal figurehead for this cultural renaissance.

It was decided that a bold, statement-making structure would be built to commemorate his remarkable impact on Scottish history. Once Stirling had been

chosen as the location – resolving the fight between Glasgow and Edinburgh for the prestigious selection – a competition to design the tower was held. After 106 plans were sent in, including some that were disqualified for being too 'anti-English', a Gothic Revival design submitted by Glasgow architect JT Rothead won. The plan featured many subtle homages to Wallace, including stained glass windows, which portrayed a glowing likeness of the man himself.

In order to finance this ambitious project, funds were sourced both from public subscriptions and foreign donors. One such benefactor was the Italian reunification leader Giuseppe Garibaldi, a sympathiser of the growing affection for Scottish heritage and nationalism

in the Victorian era. At a cost of £18,000 (over £1 million in today's money), construction began on Bannockburn Day in 1861, and it was opened on the 572nd anniversary of Wallace's historic victory at the site.

TOP OF THE TOWER

Be warned that there is a mammoth 246-step clamber to the top. However, there's a space on each level to catch your breath and absorb more of Wallace's fascinating story. The climb is worth it as it ends at the crown of the monument, a regal tribute to Wallace that can be seen from miles around. Take a moment to reflect on the stunning view of the Ochil Hills, just as the 'Guardian of Scotland' did more than 700 years ago. 📍

WHY NOT VISIT...

Some more Scottish gems for you to discover

STIRLING BRIDGE

On the way into Stirling town centre, visitors can see the site of Wallace's greatest victory, and cross over the 15th-century bridge that now stands there. www.bit.ly/2eOx4r8

STIRLING CASTLE

Visible from the Wallace Monument, Stirling is one of Scotland's finest castles, featuring banqueting halls and a royal palace within its hilltop grounds. www.stirlingcastle.gov.uk

BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN EXPERIENCE

Four miles south of the Wallace Monument, watch a 3D demonstration of this other famous battle, then re-enact it. www.battleofbannockburn.com

BOOK REVIEWS

This month's best historical books

Rasputin

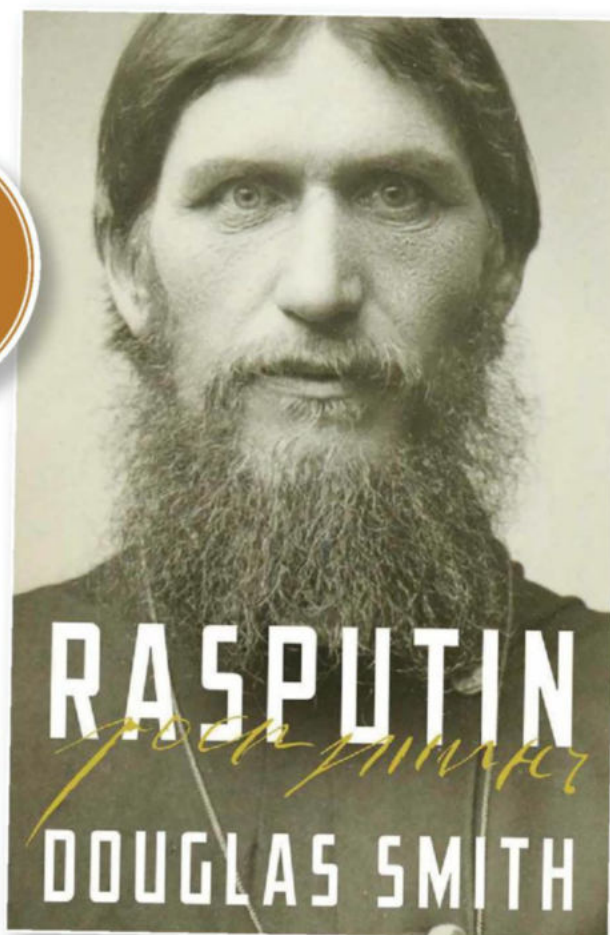
By Douglas Smith

Macmillan, £25, 848 pages, hardback

Later immortalised as a devilish hypnotist or 'mad monk' – not to mention the subject of an irritatingly catchy disco number – the life of Grigori Rasputin is far more complex and interesting than those simplifications suggest. From being a lowly peasant to trusted advisor of Russia's early 20th-century rulers, he was a key player in an empire that was unravelling into bloody catastrophe. And it's not just Rasputin's life that is noteworthy – his death is also cloaked in intrigue. Were the British somehow involved? That's just one of the compelling questions explored in this dynamic, pacy book.

"From lowly peasant to trusted royal adviser, he was a key player in an empire unravelling into bloody catastrophe"

**BOOK
OF THE
MONTH**



LEFT: Rasputin in the palace nursery surrounded by Alexandra and the children
ABOVE: With two of his closest allies, Bishop Hermogenes and Hieromonk Ilidor

MEET THE AUTHOR

Douglas Smith explains why it's time for Rasputin to be given a fairer appraisal, as there was much more to this 'Mad Monk' than popular history would have us believe...

For people who might not know, who was Rasputin?

The late 19th century in Russia was a time of religious upheaval, with as many as a million peasants leaving their villages to wander the country from church to church in search of enlightenment. One of these 'holy pilgrims' was a peasant from the Siberian village of Pokrovskoe. His name was Grigory Rasputin.

As he made his way around Russia, Rasputin's charisma and application of Christian teachings to everyday problems attracted attention from the high clergy. In 1905, he was introduced to Tsar Nicholas II and Tsarina Alexandra at the Imperial Palace, St Petersburg, where he impressed the royal couple hugely. They came to look to this man of God both to protect the health of little Alexei, the sickly heir to the throne, and to help guide the Tsar as he ruled over the vast empire.

Rasputin, however, was a controversial figure. He drank and womanised, and some found his ideas about Christianity suspicious. Over time, his close relations with the throne became a national scandal. During World War I, as Russia struggled on the front and political and economic problems mounted, many came to believe that it was Rasputin's meddling in state affairs that was to blame. In December 1916, a group of conspirators, led by Prince Felix Yusupov, murdered Rasputin in the mistaken belief that Nicholas would be able to reassert himself and save Russia. In fact, the murder only hastened the collapse of the Romanov dynasty.

What myths about Rasputin would you like your book to help dispel?

Even during his lifetime Rasputin became

so thoroughly shrouded in myth that the real man became invisible. I hope readers will get a better sense of the truth about him – his inherent decency, his opposition to war and murder, his vanity and ambition, to be sure, but also his loyalty to the throne and honest desire to be of help. He was not 'the Mad Monk' or the 'Holy Devil', as his enemies claimed. Readers will

come away with a very different, more positive and nuanced understanding of just who Rasputin was.



“He was so shrouded in myth, the real man became invisible”

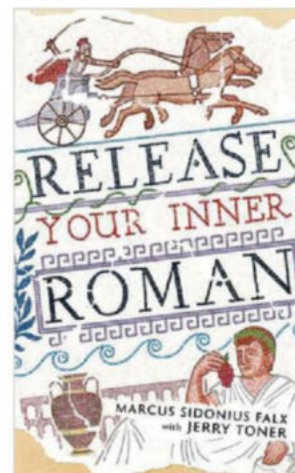
The story of his murder is extraordinary. What's your take on it?

Many people know the outlandish story of Rasputin's murder – poisoned, shot, beaten and finally drowned. What people don't know is the source for this story was none other than the man who killed him, Prince Felix Yusupov. In my book, I show how and why Yusupov made up this ridiculous and false story and what I

think really happened that fateful night. The truth was in fact much simpler, and more cold-hearted and cowardly than we've been led to believe.

If you could somehow travel back in time and ask someone in this story a question, what would it be?

I would love to transport myself back to the Imperial Palace and observe the interactions between Rasputin, Nicholas and Alexandra, and their son, Alexei. One of the great mysteries is how Rasputin alleviated the boy's suffering from hemophilia. I would want to ask Alexei what it felt like when Rasputin prayed over him and how Rasputin's words, and his mere presence, apparently miraculously made the pain subside and his body mend.

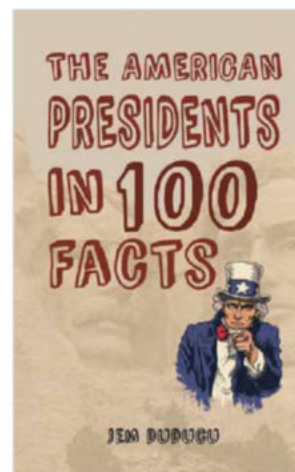


Release Your Inner Roman

By Marcus Sidonius Falx with Jerry Toner

Profile, £14.99, 240 pages, hardback

Career going nowhere? Family getting you down? With a little help from Jerry Toner, Roman nobleman Marcus Sidonius Falx offers practical life tips, plucked straight from the ancient world, that will turn your fortunes around. It's a fascinating insight into what's changed and what hasn't over the centuries.

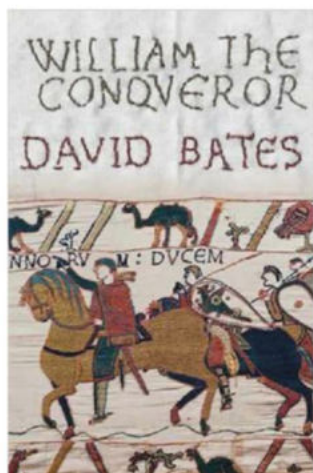


The American Presidents in 100 Facts

By Jem Duducu

Amberley Publishing, £7.99, 192 pages, paperback

Donald Trump will join one of history's most illustrious lists – one that includes Washington, Lincoln and JFK (to name just three). Take a whistle-stop tour of each American president's life and the key events associated with them.

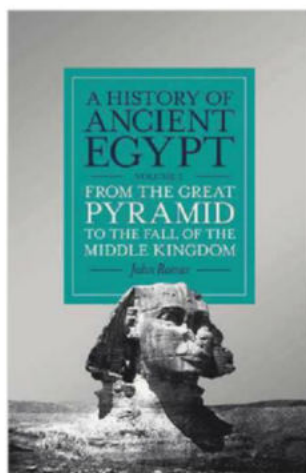


William the Conqueror

By David Bates

Yale University Press, £25,
616 pages, hardback

Leading expert David Bates gives one of British history's headline figures the in-depth treatment. It's a touch academic in places, but William's life is dramatic enough to carry readers through. From his personality to the consequences of his military actions, this book will heartily extend your knowledge of 1066 and all that.

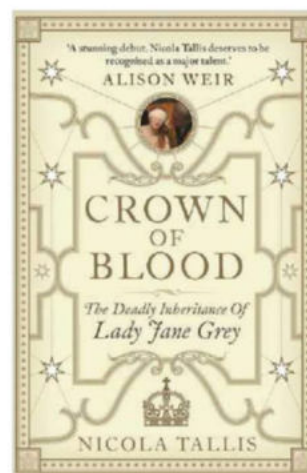


A History of Ancient Egypt, Volume 2: From the Great Pyramid to the Fall of the Middle Kingdom

By John Romer

Allen Lane, £25, 672 pages, hardback

The second in an epic retelling of the story of Ancient Egypt, John Romer reveals that much of what we know about the period has been shaped by Victorian 'histories'.

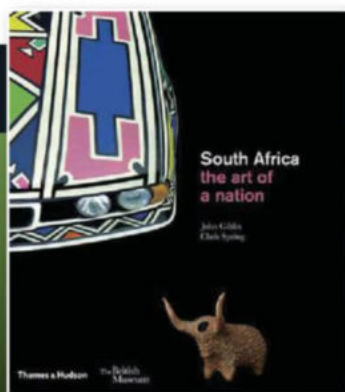


Crown of Blood: The Deadly Inheritance of Lady Jane Grey

By Nicola Tallis

Michael O'Mara, £20,
400 pages, hardback

On the throne for just days, dead before her 18th birthday, the life of Lady Jane Grey was as tragic and remarkable as it was short. Despite often being the victim of power plays by those around her, Grey emerges as a strong figure in this sensitive biography.



See the history of a nation from a new perspective, and celebrate the art created by people who have helped shape South Africa

South Africa: The Art of a Nation

By John Giblin

Thames and Hudson, £25, 272 pages, paperback

South Africa has one of the longest and most extraordinary art histories in the world. This elegant visual guide, published to coincide with an exhibition running at the British Museum until the end of February 2017, looks at some of the highlights. Striking inclusions are ancient rock art depicting ritual behaviour, and a beautiful beadwork necklace.

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH



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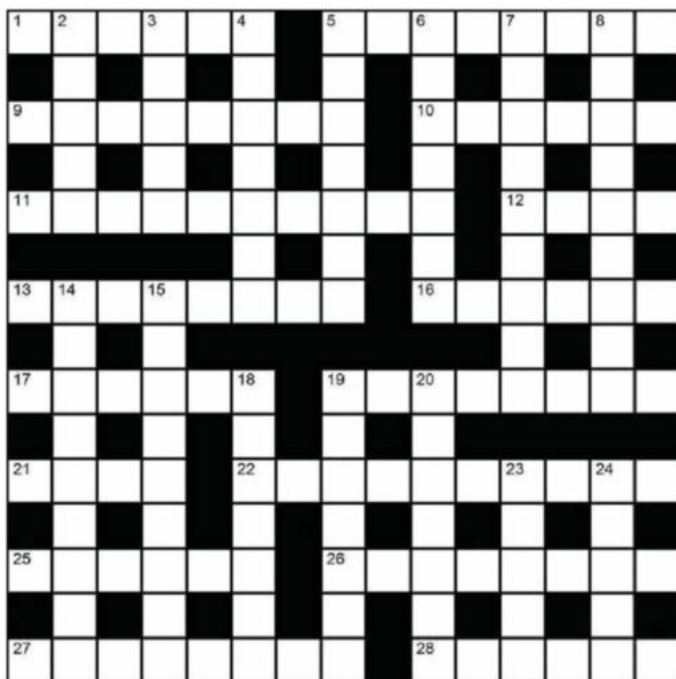
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CROSSWORD N° 37

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a fantastic new book

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 1 Novelist Proust or performer Marceau, perhaps (6)
 5 Arena in which jousting contests would take place (8)
 9 Vaslav ____ (1890-1950), Kiev-born ballet dancer (8)
 10 Pina ____ (1940-2009), German-born ballet dancer (6)
 11 Phrase with which Samuel Pepys concluded many diary entries (3,2,2,3)
 12 Fine ____, Irish political party established in 1933 (4)
 13 Early Hollywood movie studio founded by Mack Sennett (8)
 16 UK actors' union founded in 1930 (6)
 17 'This bed thy centre is, these walls thy ____'

– John Donne, *The Sun Rising* (6)

- 19 Term for a form of ritual suicide once practised in Japan (4-4)
 21 Steffi ____ (b.1969), German tennis player (4)
 22 Charles-Maurice de ____ (1754-1838), French diplomat noted for his cunning (10)
 25 Norman ____ (1873-1967), Nobel Peace Prize-winning British economist (6)
 26 In the early 20th century, proponents of a colourful, expressive form of painting (8)
 27 French city, held by the English from 1154 to 1453 (8)
 28 Cleopatra's ____, ancient Egyptian obelisk now located in Westminster (6)

CROSSWORD COMPETITION TERMS & CONDITIONS

The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of *History Revealed*) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at www.immediatemediaco.co.uk/privacy-policy.

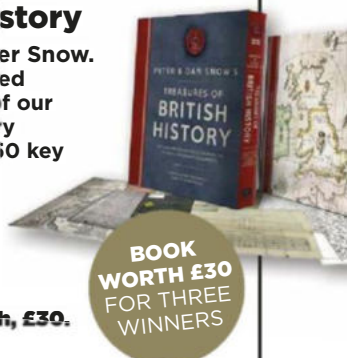
DOWN

- 2 1979 Ridley Scott film (5)
 3 *Goodbye, Mr ____*, 1934 novella by James Hilton (5)
 4 African country formerly known as Basutoland (7)
 5 Arnold ____ (1852-83), British historian and activist (7)
 6 Florence ____ (1888-1917), New York-born silent film actress (2,5)
 7 A member of a reformist movement in the last days of the Ottoman Empire (5,4)
 8 Kent town in which Henry VIII and Anne of Cleves first met (9)
 14 Language invented in the 19th century by LL Zamenhof (9)
 15 Gary ____, military historian, author of *The Somme: A New History* (2004) (9)
 18 Female protagonist in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* (1860-61) (7)
 19 Yorkshire town, home to the Piece Hall and the former textile plant Dean Clough (7)
 20 Sir Henry ____ (1756-1823), Scottish portrait painter (7)
 23 Rupert of the ____, byname of a nephew of Charles I (5)
 24 Former British colony of eastern South Africa, annexed from the Boers in 1843 (5)

CHANCE TO WIN

Treasures of British History

by Dan & Peter Snow. This is a spirited examination of our nation's history told through 50 key documents, by two of our most celebrated historians. Published by Andre Deutsch, £30.

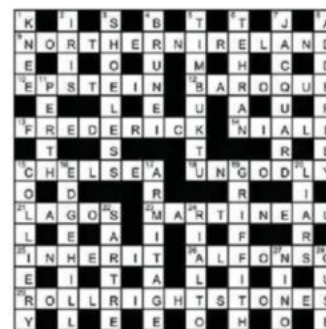


BOOK WORTH £30 FOR THREE WINNERS

HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, Christmas 2016 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to christmas2016@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk by noon on **4 January 2016**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy, see the box below.

SOLUTION N° 35



The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the

closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control. The promotion is subject to the laws of England. Promoter: Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited



NEXT MONTH
ON SALE **05 JANUARY**
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NELSON

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

How maverick tactics led to England's greatest victory

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FINDING MACHU PICCHU THE BIRTH OF
AUSTRALIA **HUNDRED YEARS' WAR** HORRORS
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TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT HARRIET TUBMAN
BANNED BOOKS AND MUCH MORE...

HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life

A-Z of History

The end of alphabet history is upon us, but here, with as much zeal as ever, is **Nige Tassell** and his zany list of Zs

.....

ZANZIBAR

The shortest war on record took place in the East African sultanate in 1896. The Anglo-Zanzibar War lasted just 38 minutes, with the British shelling of the Sultan's palace from the harbour forcing the most rapid of surrenders.

ZOLA

In 1902, the French novelist Emile Zola died of carbon monoxide poisoning in his Paris home, the accumulation of fumes caused by an uncleaned chimney. Fifty-one years later, though, claims were made that the writer had been murdered. His alleged murderer, who had apparently admitted the act on his deathbed, was a stove-fitter who claimed he had blocked the chimney in anger at Zola's support for Alfred Dreyfus, the French army captain controversially found guilty of treason.

ZIMBABWE

Since independence in 1980, Zimbabwe has been far from a stable republic, especially when it comes to its economy. In November 2008, inflation in the country hit an estimated peak of 79.6bn per cent.



ZORRO

The character of Zorro, played on screen by Douglas Fairbanks and Antonio Banderas among others, was based on Joaquin Murrieta Carrillo, a revenge-seeking, Robin Hood-type figure operating in gold rush-era California in the 1850s. Upon his capture, Murrieta's decapitated head was displayed in a jar of alcohol as a deterrent to other public-spirited bandits.

ZAPRUDER

On 22 November 1963, Abraham Zapruder made the 20th century's most famous home movie when he inadvertently filmed the assassination of John F Kennedy. Within 48 hours, *LIFE* magazine had paid the amateur cameraman \$150,000 (more than \$1m today) for all rights to the film. Twelve years later, after a court case over royalties, Time Inc sold the rights back to the Zapruder family for just \$1.

ZEE VS ZED

Calling the 26th letter of the alphabet 'zee' isn't a case of latter-day Americanisation. It's actually a 17th-century English dialectical form, retained by freshly arrived settlers. There were several different pronunciations of Z in contemporary Britain. 'Zed' only became the standard around that time, aided by its use by Shakespeare in *King Lear* - "Thou whoreson zed, thou unnecessary letter!"

AL-ZAHRAWI HAS THEM IN STITCHES

The tenth-century physician and surgeon Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbās al-Zahrawī could well be the most influential doctor in history. An Arab Muslim practising in what would become Andalusia, he wrote a 30-volume guide to medical practices, collated details of more than 200 surgical instruments, identified the hereditary nature of haemophilia and introduced the use of catgut for internal stitching. The latter practice is still used more than a millennium later.

Zurich

In March 1945, the city of Zurich in neutral Switzerland was accidentally bombed by six US Air Force planes, causing five fatalities. At the subsequent court martial two months later, the trial's presiding officer was the actor (and Air Force colonel) James Stewart.

HOLIDAYS WITH HISTORY



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